THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,629—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	MONGOLIA	16000
11th "	SALSETTE	6000		
18th "	ARABIA	8000	MALWA	11000
25th "	SALSETTE	6000		
1st June.	PERSIA	7400		
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	9000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10412
29th "	INDIA	8519		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	10850
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Seat for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May 1912
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	26th April 1912.
a Konig	4900	von. Holdt	8th May "
b Kanzler	3000	Coltzan	16th " "
Praesident	3310	Bremer	26th " "

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Twin screw steamer.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 22nd April, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

‡ Linga ... 2185 Mon. 29th April 11 a.m. via P. D. & C. M.
* Kaisra ..... 1195 Thurs. 2nd May 9 a.m. C. M.
† Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 3rd May 6 a m. direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kaisra, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd May calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 1st May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 4th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4139	Melbot	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Pellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6865	X	29th Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	445	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. da COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Belsito	16th May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... „ „ 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE : 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Singamai
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 4.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia.	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MALE
REQUIREMENTS
IN
JEWELLERY.

We have a range of stock in this direction which will compare favourably with the selections offered in the Show-rooms of Europe.

SIGNET RINGS :—Plain Gold or Stone Set.
SLEEVE LINKS :—Gold Platinum or Mother-of-Pearl.
WAISTCOAT BUTTONS :—For Dress or Evening Wear. Sets of 6 or 4 with Links to match or convertible from Buttons to Links.
SCARF PINS :—Jewelled, Plain Gold or Platinum.
WRIST WATCH WARE :—Timekeeping accuracy guaranteed. Designs the most recent Nickel, Silver or Gold.
ALBERTS :—Gold, or Gold and Platinum.
FOBS :—All Gold, Leather and Silk Gold Mounted.
ENGRAVING :—Crests or Monograms expeditiously engraved. Designs submitted for approval.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.. (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

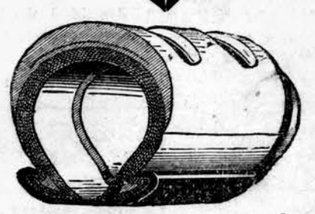
Indian Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India always find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by Hundreds of testimonials.



DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3 Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

DON'T PLAY WITH YOUR HEALTH.

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They cures. Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders and Creditors of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., (In Liquidation), will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, the 27th Instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Hall, Hummum Street, Bombay, to hear Mr. Noble as to the present position of the Bank's affairs and the prospects of the Realisation of its assets and to empower Mr. Noble on behalf of the general body of creditors to act for them and to take such measures legal and others as may be necessary in consultation with the Bombay and Calcutta Committees, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.—Dated 23rd April, 1912.

W. T. HALAI,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Committee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND BRASS SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1912, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 23rd April, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA."

Open daily 6-30. Admission As. 2,
HERE WE ARE AGAIN ! ! !

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS

The Greatest Show on Earth, or thereabouts
Astounding Acrobatic Acts
By,
THE JENKINS FAMILY.
Fierce Felines Bow Beneath the Master Mind of Man
(Come and see what this means)

If you ride on the RAILWAY you can see into the CIRCUS.
If you sit in the CIRCUS you can see the RAILWAY.
THAT IS HOW WE PLEASE EVERYBODY.

Prices :—

Box 4 Seats	... Rs. 15	Second Class Rs.	2
Single Seat	... ,, 4	Gallery carpet ,,	1
First Class	... ,, 3	Gallery As.	8

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Free Admission to "MAIDANIA" to those holding Circus Tickets.

SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL,
FAMINE FUND DAY
All Bombay will be there.
Admission by Coupon Eight Annas,
including
ALL SIDE SHOWS FREE
Special Programme
6-30 By the Scholars of the DEOLALI ZOROASTRIAN BOARDING SCHOOL
Variety Entertainment
Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitation
Special Band
9-30 THE GREMIO PORTUGUEZ
Variety Entertainment.
Concluding with the Farce
"FREEZING the MOTHER-IN-LAW."
DANCING.

Tickets Rupee 1 and Annas eight.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

VIYELLA FLANNEL

THE BEST WEAR
for India.

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whether he is satisfied with his

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and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

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By arrangements with the
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THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
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BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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Cures blood poisons, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000
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RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000
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TO LET BUNGALOW, Pali Hill, Bandora, open to westerly sea breeze, occupied by Mr. A. C. Bourie, from 1st June, 1912. Apply to Messrs. SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort.

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TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

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BEST FLAX CANVAS
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. HINODE & Co., Japanese fancy-goods merchants, opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Hornby Row, Fort. The remaining lots of the above firm will be disposed of THIS DAY, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON MONDAY, 29th April, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th April, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), on the 2nd floor of the Pheroz building, on Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson's Annexe and next to the Yacht Club Chambers, the very valuable and handsome French and mahogany polished household furniture by Roberts and others, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables, tile topped teapoys, dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, side board, single and double door mirror wardrobe and hanging almirah, iron cots, dressing and washhand tables, roll top office table, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm, armless and Curzon chairs, American organ, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. R. Todman, Esqr., Electrical Engineer, and others.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th April, 1912.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' repitation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say; "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR ! ! !
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000
HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Futticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.
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SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,780,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,400,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
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BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PENANG	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZELLO

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
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EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0
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Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 0
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Re. 1-0
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Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

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on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8		
do. Rentes	92 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 7-8	7-16	
do. 2 months' nence...	28 1-16	7-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2		01
do. do. New York ...	4·87 1-8		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight ...	3 1-4		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 7-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8	1-8	

a Yesterday Correction Spot 27 7-16.
a Two months hence 27 5-8
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 60,00,000,

Rs. 12,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 4,40,000 " to Bombay
" 1,00,000 " to Madras
" 18,20,000
Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 8,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 22,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 11,30,000 " to Madras.
" 41,80,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·07.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 72,80,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Transfers on Madras...Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm—Fair demand.
Futures	...Barely steady.
Manchester	Steady with a fair demand
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports ...	... 33,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·67+·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·35 +·04	6·36 +·04	6·33 +·04	6·33 +·04	6·36 +·04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·33 +·05	6·31 +·05	6·29 +·05	6·29 +·05	

New York official noon call May 11·48 ; July 11·63. New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·94 ; July 12·10.

NEW YORK—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	11,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	.....
" Exports to Great Britain ...	17,000
" Exports to Continent ...	10,000
" Spot Cotton— ...	12·03+·05

Futures—Month of May 11·42—15 | Futures—Month of July 11·59—15 } Declined owing to favorable weather reports and on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot Cotton ...	12 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ...	11·37—14
Do. do. July ...	12·02—15
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...May-June
Do. Name of Ports—	...London.—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi ...	Nominal.
Do Months—	.....
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs.	38 1-2 -1-4
Do. Month—April—Sellers—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 61lbs	38
Do. Months—Mar.-April—Sellers—Quiet.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	39 7-8 unchgd
Do. Months—	...April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...50 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... ...
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 1-2 +1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67+1-3
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 63 9 unchgd
Do Months ... April-June
Do Name of Port—London—Done and Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60+1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-2-6+0-0-6—Apr.-May.—Hull—Nearest—Value—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 —1-2d Apr.-May.—Value—Easier.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 81 1-3+1-2
Yellow Metal ...	d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 70 1-2+3-4

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 9 Done

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 36
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

ARRIVALS—
" Corinthic" "Kerriemoor."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive and unchanged
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 17 2 1-4+3-4d
Do Months of Shipments ..May—Sellers
Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 8—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firmer. Closed easier.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 19 2 1-4+3d.
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd,
Month of Shipments ... April. Value,
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Very little doing and prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [25TH APRIL 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
9 Boxes Bullion.	5,95,209	London	Chartered Bank
25 Boxes Sovs...	18,75,000	Port Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	70	81,679
B B and C I Railway ...	12	25,951

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
Council Bills went well yesterday tenderers having received only 6 per cent. The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits ; Some bills were however placed at 1s. 4 1-4d. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Far Eastern rates are again firmer owing to the rise in Silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June,
Do, do France	...171
Do, do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	...199 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 96 7-8 for cash and the near settlement, and 96 13-16 for the second settlement, and has declined 3-16 during the day, closing as under. Only a moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 11	0 to
1st Settlement ...	" 96 11	0
2nd " ...	" 96 10	0

BULLION:—
There was a sharp rise in rates for Bar Silver in London yesterday on closing, the spot price being 7-16 higher at 27 7-8. For delivery in two months there was also an advance of 7-16, to 28-1-6. New York was 7-8 up at 60 1-2. The local market opened firm at 70 7-8 for ready bars and has kept fairly steady during the day, ready and forward rates closing as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23 15 6
Australian "	"	23 15 6
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	70 13 0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	70 9 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	"	70 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Private telegrams to hand report finer weather in America. In the Mississippi Valley the weather is said to be perfect, and the river is falling. The home markets closed easier all round. Locally prices also opend easier and the tone of the Market was quiet. New Crops good Broach was quoted Rs. 307-8 and fully good Bengals Rs. 253-3. There has been little doing during the day, and the market closes easier as under.
For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	284 May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat ...	"	259 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	286 "
Fine M. G. Dhamsangaon ...	"	281 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ...	"	277-8 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	269 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	262 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	257 "
Good H. G. Westerns	"	278 "
Good M. G. Westerns	"	285 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	"	298 "
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach	"	305 Mar.1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	249 1-2 Jan, "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	10,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·31	6·31	6·31
—07	—07	—07
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·31	6·24	6·26
—07	—08	—07
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·23	6·21	6·21
—08	—08	—08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market continues firm.
We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 4	0 B.T.
April-May ...	" 11 12	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firm.
We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 8 5	3 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8 9	0 R.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Firm.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 59	0 0
Mughi ...	" 56	0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 49	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 61	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Apl.-May ... ... " 11 11 6 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 36	0 0
Forward ...	" 7	5 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Firm. We quote—

Bold... ...	... Rs.	45 8 0
Small ...	... Rs.	43 8 0

WHEAT :—
The market is firm.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 10 0 R. T.
Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 9 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,787 1-2
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	53 1-2

MILLS.

Bombay Cotton	347 1-2
Davar	440
Edward Sassoon	213 3-4
Kohinoor	787 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,567 1-2
New Great Eastern	215
Standard	1,317 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	288 3-4
Marcks & Co	110
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	2,932 bales
Wheat	29,005 cwts.
Linseed	33,271 "
Rapeseed	8,907 "
Gingellyseed	2,042 "
Poppyseed	2,674 "
Groundnuts	2,395 "
Castorseed	6,914 "
Rice	10,250 "
Myrabollams	6,744 "
Cottonseed	3,699 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7,771 "
Joowar	3,174 "
Maize	167

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 8 to Rs. 1½ per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from As. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½ each.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per doz.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4½ per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Rs. 1½ each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 12 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Rs. 1½ each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 5 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes Rs. 1½ per seer
Grapes of Nasik, As. 8 per seer
Grapes of Malta Re. 1 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co; 228 cwts oilcakes, R J Davar and Co; 2 bales hides, W Graham and Co; 9 bales wool, S B, and A D Bassons; 67 bales wool, M Balia; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 116 bales wool Mizamoodin and Co.

Wildenfels s—5,850 cwts myrabollams, P Nathooradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—425 bales hemp, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,725 cwts oilcakes, Jamshed Oil Mills; 1,700 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 8 bales skins, H A Oomer and Sons; 70 cwts chutney, Framjee Nawrojee; 3,000 cwt maize, B L Lloyds and Co; 195 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 12 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons.

Castalia s—250 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 625 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Grant s—100 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 607 cwts linseed, G. Bhimjee; 8,001 cwts linseed, W. Blythe and Co. ; 9,000 cwts linseed, S. Cooverjee and Co. ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 220 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 920 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed. Volkart Bros ; 275 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co ; 30 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co ; 300 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 4,004 cwts linseed, 7,003 cwts rapesed 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co ; 3,932 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 220 bales cotton, 400 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 600 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 2,000 cwts maizee 24,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts bariey, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand.

Mars s—8 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

Culna s—600 cwts horns E Mehomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wildenfels s—2 pots gingers grass oil and 4 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros ; 12,812 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 2,100 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas.

Egypt s—100 cwt chutney, Jamshed and Jehangir Oama.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dorrington Court s—5,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dalemoor s—932 cwts poppyseed, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Landaura s—2,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 6,034 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Geddington Court s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,002 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Majidi s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 15 bales cotton waste, 3 bundles cotton, J A Beghie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,970 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 330 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—100 bales coston, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Austria s—220 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 27 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Austria s—17 cwts mendipowder, M Sadakally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—73 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—1,000 bales twist. Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

Colombo Maru s—15 bales coir yarn, J. A. Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 1,400 cwts maaure, K. Besho.

Zambezi s—1,073 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Zambesi s—150 bales cotton, Mr. Jethabhoy and Co.

Banca s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—150 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

THE Canadian Government will invite the Prince of Wales to visit Canada in 1914 to dedicate the national monument to Sir George Cartier, the colleague of Sir John Macdonald, the first Premier of the Dominion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BOLSTER—GUNNING—March 29, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Reginald Charles Bolster, Indian Civil Service, to Frances Lilian daughter of the late Colonel J D Gunning, A. M. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—April 16th at Richmond, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut C. B. Campbell, R. I. M., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WICKS—TERNAN—March 23, at St. Peter's Church Hersham, by the Rev. E. F. Pelloe, Pembroke Wicks, son of the late Frederick Wicks, of Half Way Lodge, Esher, to Kathleen Elizabeth Breffney, daughter of Colonel H. Breffney Ternan (late Indian Army) and Mrs Ternan, of Walton on Thames.

DEATH.

COX—March 29, at 18, West Cliff Terrace Mansions, Ramsgate. in his 72 year, Robert Emilius Cox, late Colonel of the Madras Army, elder (two) son of Captain S. F. Cox, formerly of the 1st Life Guards (Waterloo). and of Sandford Park, Oxon, and (twin) brother of the late Col. G. A. Cox.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer due to arrive at 6 a. m.
B. G. H. S. A. A., annual tournament, Town Hall, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Concentration is the secret of strength."—EMERSON.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m to-morrow.

A CHILD FOUND ON A ROAD.—A Hindu male child, aged about eight months, was found abandoned on the Nepean Sea Road yesterday. It was covered with sores and was sent by the police to the Foundling Home at Mazagon.

BANDRA NEWS.—A religious drama "St. Sebastian" (in Marathi) will be re-staged on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 8 p.m., in the Theatrical Hall opposite the Bandra Municipal Schools. The performance is in aid of deserving charitable institutions.

THE FAMINE FUND.—The Gremio Portuguez, the leading social and literary institution of the Portuguese community in Bombay, has organised a variety entertainment to be held in Maidania, to-morrow, Saturday the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Famine Fund.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

FATAL BLOWS:—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded yesterday the adjourned inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman named Abjimibai, aged 25, whose body was found lying at Wari bunder on the night of the 17th instant, under circumstances already reported. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a shock due to the fracture of the ribs caused by blows or kicks given to her by Bhikhu Ranappa and his wife Batoobai, and that under such circumstances the acts of Bhikhu and Baloobai were to commit an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Hab'as-a-Idee ..... Neidhardt
Value	Whispers of Love ... ... Williams
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana ... ... Masoagni
Grand Tarantelle	No. 2 in A Flat ..... Heller
Adagio	Suzuna Corda ..... Elgar
Dance	La Cinquantaine ..... Marie
Song	The Rosary ..... Novin
Selection	The Mousme ..... Monckton

A BANDRA correspondent writes.—"In the pork market locality an intolerable nuisance is created from time to time by persons with no ostensible means of livelihood. Foul and vulgar expressions are so freely used that the residents of this locality, who are respectable Catholics and holding responsible positions both in offices and in the community, are simply shocked. Apart from this nuisance quarrels also take place here as the result of which large crowds gather to the disgust of the residents. The locality is a "nakha" from which two roads diverge, and I appeal to the Police through your medium, to keep a special constable here for duty as they have done at the "nakha" of the Bandra Bazaar."

BOMBAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.—The annual tournament of the Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association was held yesterday in the Town Hall, Bombay. In the badminton tournament five schools competed. In the first round the Bombay Education Society's School had the best of the game against the John Connon School, the scores being 21—12 and 21—10. The B. E. S. then met the Alexandra Native Girls English Institution and easily defeated it. The match between the Indo-British and the Scottish Schools will be played this morning, while the final game of the tournament will be played in the afternoon. The Club Competition will take place in the afternoon.

THE KAMBEKER STREET TRAGEDY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, has concluded the inquest touching the death of Hoosainmia Mahomed, a Mahomedan boy, aged eight months old, residing with his parents in Kambeker Street. The circumstances under which the deceased boy was found lying dead in his bed have already been reported. The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the base of the skull caused by the deceased's father Mahomed Miraji by either dashing his head on the floor or knocking his head against a wall and that under such circumstances the act of Mahomed Miraji was to commit an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

TRAM CAR FATALITY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of Vijpal Ruttonsey, a Hindu boy, aged 3, residing with his parents in Kumbarwada off Falkland Road. The evidence showed that the deceased was going to his father's shop on the Falkland Road when a tram-car driven by one Gulamali Abbasali came up from the direction of Golpitha, going towards Null Bazaar, and the deceased was knocked down. The car was stopped and the deceased was extricated from under it. One of the witnesses alleged that the deceased was crossing the road when the tram-car came up and that the driver had time to see the deceased, but that he (the driver) was looking into the car. The deceased was removed to hospital, where he died on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict of death from shock following the multiple injuries caused by his being knocked down by a tram car driven by Gulamali in a negligent manner.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

AT a special sitting of the Bombay High Court on the Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who convicted Yeshwant Talsiram, a Hindu, of murdering his wife Anjana and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused, about three years ago, married the deceased who was his second wife. In October last, the accused's father brought her to her parents' house saying that the accused suspected her of infidelity and that he had beaten her. In November the deceased went in the company of two others to the field to pick cotton. On the way, she was met by the accused, who took her away from her companions to a solitary place. There he questioned the deceased, who gave him impudent answers. Irritated by her conduct, the accused hit her with a stone, causing her death.

On consideration of all the circumstances in the case, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

THE COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Italian Seaman Arrested with 76,000 Grains.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Romano Hoffmann, an Italian seaman of the crew of the s. s. "Semiramis" with importing 76,000 grains of cocaine in parcels of the value of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,000, without having a license.

The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information, Mr. C. E. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, with two other Customs officers, went to the docks when they secreted themselves among some bales, whence they could keep the ship under observation. After waiting until about four o'clock in the morning they noticed a man who they took to be an Italian come off the ship with another person. The former returned to the boat and came ashore again with a bundle. While the two men were on the wharf the Customs authorities surrounded them and succeeded in arresting the accused, the other man escaping. The cocaine was stated to constitute one of the two biggest amounts captured by the authorities in Bombay.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

JEWELLERY FRAUDS CASE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar charged Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, managing director of the Indian Specie Bank, with criminal breach of trust in respect of the jewellery pledged with the Bank.

Mr. U. K. Trivedi appeared for the complainant. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Dewan, defended the accused.

Haji Abdul Rahim, examined-in-chief, deposed to the transaction between the bank and Mahomed Sabu. He said that subsequently when the jewellery was valued, he told Craig that he would take steps as he was cheated. Craig replied that if he (Craig) were saved, he would disclose everything to the witness. So saying he handed over certain papers to Mahomed's attorneys.

Cross-examined, witness said that Goharjan, the Calcutta singer, had put up at Mahomed's bungalow at Walkeshwar. In the presence of the witness and others, Mahomed had made her presents of a De Dion motor car, rich dresses and etc. She had once gone to see the Salen Palace. Mahomed was not moving about with Goharjan. At the time of the presents, Mahomed Cassum Lakhtani, Akbarali Abdulali and Ratehali Barodawalla were also present. Witness was not instrumental in handing to the complainant a brief from Mr. Hormusji Vakil's office.

Re-examined, witness said that Mahomed had not made a present of any ornament whatever to Goharjan.

Charles Vorhaid, partner in the firm of Rosanthal and Vorhaid, deposed to the sale of the pair of bracelets in question to the complainant.

Cross-examined, witness said that the bill was not signed as it was not the practice to sign bills. There were two bills. The two items in the two bills referring to pearl bracelets of the same description and value were different.

Witness was here shown corresponding items on the two bills with the same value, and he said that the value might be the same but the description was not the same. In the case of the pair of pearl and diamond bracelets, valued at Rs. 3,600, the difference was noticed by the fact that one of them had a number. His case was that two pairs of bracelets, each valued at Rs. 3,600, were purchased. The bills were undated because there was no rule to date them.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

PORT TRUST ACT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Daji Krishnaji Parker, owner of prow No. 14089, appeared to answer to a notice calling upon him to show cause why he should not pay for the damage done by his prow to No. 1 A flag-staff shoal beacon. The notice was issued under Section 84 of the Port Trust Act. Inspector J. M. Schneider of the Port Trust, prosecuted ; while Mr. Dhanjishaw, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the accused to show cause. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 30th March the accused's prow ran into the beacon, knocked it over and caused damage estimated at Rs. 150.

Mr. Dhanjishaw submitted that, under Section 87 of the Port Trust Act, one month's previous notice ought to have been given before the case was filed.

Mr. Schneider argued that this section referred to civil and not to criminal proceedings. He cited Emperor vs. Mulshanker in which His Worship had held it to be so and which decision had been upheld in appeal.

His Worship disallowed Mr. Dhanjishaw's objection and said the accused might go and see the Port Officer on the question of damages.

Mr. Schneider subsequently said the Port Officer considered Rs. 150 as a fair amount, but that they left the matter into His Worship's hands.

Mr Dhanjishah also agreed to leave the matter to His Worship's discretion.

His Worship ordered the accused to pay Rs. 125, and allowed him time to pay it.

ILLICIT ARMS IMPORTATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Faizulla Nasioo, a fireman on board s.s. "Egypt," with importing a revolver and forty-eight rounds of ammunition into Bombay without a license. The case for the prosecution was that the ammunition was found in a box on board the steamer and a revolver was also produced there. The accused was subsequently arrested at New Naggada, when a bunch of keys was found on his person, one of which fitted the lock of the box. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AMERICA-INDIA.

From an advertisement inserted in other columns it will be found that the management of "America-India" has announced a change of programme from to-morrow night. "Judgment of the Mighty Deep" is a sensational film in which a lover is entrapped in a storm by a jealous rival, but the truth

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Mars, 2231 tons, Captain C. A. Goodwin, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Dorrington Court, 2862 tons, Captain Wilson, sailed yesterday for Hamburg &c. with a general cargo.

The Steamer Elgin, 2442 tons, Captain J. G. Polts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The venice S. N. Co's Steamer Cabato, 2846 tons, Captain B. Moglia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Calna, 3963 tons, Captain J. Farquharson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via., Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Abydos, 1939 tons, Captain R. A. Harrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Hamburg America Line steamer Cleveland, 10300, tons, Captain C. Demgwolf, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Naples and Gibraltar, with the American Tourists on board.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's steamer vorwaetrs 3727 tons, Captain R. Danneeker, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines .....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 25.

Abydos .....1939 Harrison .....W & A G & Co
Barcla .....2507 Sutter.....M M & Co
Brazilliana.....2433 Snowdon.....G Cotton & Co
Banca.....3794 Potter.....Kobz.....P & O Co
Cleveland.....10300 Dempwolf .....Volkart Bros
Catalone.....2419 Glover .....W & A G & Co
Cabats.....2846 Moglia.....Venice .....S N Co
Daylight ship .....359 Anderson .....Standard Oil Co
Elgin .....2442 Potts .....
Geddington Court...2495 Gleghorn .....Liverpool.....W & A G & Co
Islami.....2545 Goode ...N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Kuala .....360 McLaria.....11-3.....K N & Co
Kirkfield .....3360 Dermody.....T M & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Nurani .....2810 White .....Calcutta .....T M & Co
Pentakota.....2309 Stewart .....M M & Co
Rahmani.....1572 Green .....Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2585 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Tynesider .....737 Thomson .....Arab Steamers Co
Umzanbi .....2138 Robertson.....W & A Graham
Vadala .....2164 Lema .....M M & Co
Wotan .....2403 Lorcenzen...Lpool...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Cassara	3889	Wilson			M M & Co
B Toronto	3994	Pickering	Hull		J Finlay & Co
C&S Culna	3496	Farquharson	A'werp	7-5	M M & Co
F Newby Hall	2839	Parker	L'pool	10-5	K N & Co
L Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	N F	Bo & P S N Co
N Dalemoor	2572	Bruhn	Dunkirk	27-4	W & A G & Co
O Markgraf	2325	Fantzen	Zanzibar		A S & Co
P Zambesi	2415	Ferguson			T M & Co
Q Landaura	2157	Woodget	Genoa	NF	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4031	Matchell			W & A G & Co
3 Austria	4871	Casalich	Trieste	30-4	A L S N Co
3 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	23	L'pool	26-4	K N & Co
6 Clan Gordon	2286	Openshaw			J Finlay Co
7 Semiramis	2432	Bilaffer	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Wildenfels	3535	Weitzmann	Hamburg	28-4	W & A G & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	4-5	P & O Co
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Kamoshita			N Y Kaisha
16 Umsinga	1869	Tallemache	Amsterdam	26-4	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakeera	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dumra	762	Morrison	Karachi	26-4

M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	Abydos	Harrison	Calcutta, Apl 12
25	Culna	Forquharson	London, Mar 23
	Cobats	Moglia	Venice, Mar 24
	Elgin	Potts	Calcutta, Apl 13

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Capri	Figari	Genoa
	Kola	Elton	Persian Gulf
	Hoseinee	Richardson	Red Sea ports
	Dorrington Court	Wilson	Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Cleveland, Dempwolf for Hamburg.
" Vorwaerts, Danneeker for Trieste.
" Mars, Goodwin for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Grant for Antwerp, &c.
" Culna for Antwerp, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	From.
21	Ezra	Negapatam
22	Clan Leslie	Coast
23	Sangola	Calcutta
23	Elephanta	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s s Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 23rd instant. The same Coy's s s Elysia outward bound passed Suez on the 24th instant.

The P. and O. Coy's s s "Candia" arrived in London the morning of the 24th instant.

Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's s s Sicilio from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 26th April.

235. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday the 28th Inst.—"F" Coy. Prize Firing.
Sunday the 5th Prox.—"D" Coy. Class firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.

236. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6489 Vol O Whiting, "G" Coy from 18th May to 17th November 1912.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	22	28
Same date last year	54	40
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		154
Same date last year		130

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1038	809	84

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; . England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
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The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 26th April, 1912.

THE AFGHAN PROTECTORATE.

In his interesting survey of the general situation which concluded the winter session of the Calcutta Council, the Viceroy referred in appreciative language to the Anglo-Russian agreement of some four years ago, to which he rightly attributed the salvation of Persia from the fate that has overtaken several of the Asiatic Kingdoms, and is now in process of application to Mongolia. But Lord Hardinge, for reasons which can be easily understood, made no allusion to the country which is interposed between the Russian and Indian frontiers, although a revelation as to what is happening about the notification of the Afghan clauses of the treaty would have been quite as interesting as his views regarding the anarchy in Southern Persia, and the means that should be taken for its suppression. For Indian political and commercial interests are closely associated with the buffer state extending along the North-West border, where the Amir is now engaged in putting down the first serious rebellion that has menaced his authority since his accession to the troublesome masnad of Kabul. The outbreak in Khost, which may be followed by other demonstrations against his autocracy, if Afghan feeling is ripe for them, will give him an opportunity of comprehending the unwisdom of a policy that has permitted his subjects to acquire arms of precision via the Persian Gulf, which will be used against his national forces. For if the estimates which place the Pathan purchases at a hundred and fifty thousand rifles are accurate, it is probable that Afghans hold a much larger number and may not be so amenable to coercion as they were when Abdur Rahaman entered upon his heritage and took care that no one outside the ranks of the army should obtain modern weapons.

But the Viceroy's politic omission of Afghanistan from his summary of Asiatic affairs has been repaired by the Under-Secretary of State, who has no reasons for observing a similar reticence, when questioned in Parliament regarding a situation which is without a precedent in British diplomatic annals. At the close of last month, Mr. Montagu, who replied for Sir Edward Grey, was asked if the Amir had signified his assent to the terms of the Agreement affecting his territories, and if the Russian Government had been informed of the acceptance. Also whether in the absence of this ratification, the treaty was to be regarded as inoperative so far as its Afghan clauses were concerned. The basis for the latter suggestion is a stipulation in the document itself that the contemplated conditions are not to come into force until the Kabul potentate has consented to their application. It is, of course, commonly known that the Amir has refused to recognise the treaty for reasons that have never been satisfactorily explained, though Lord Minto has stated since his retirement that he failed to convince Habibullah of the desirability of accepting the engagement and could not induce him to give a written recitation of the Afghan objections to it. Mr. Montagu, therefore, made no revelation when he announced that negotiations had not advanced beyond the stage they had reached when Lord Minto quitted India eighteen months ago. But he went on to say, "I am glad to state, however, that the Russian Government have willingly enabled the two Powers so far as their own actions are concerned, generally to carry out in practice the provisions of the Agreement." The latter pledged Russia to a policy of non-interference in Afghanistan affairs and to the conduct of all political matters through the intermediary of Great Britain. And as a counterpoise to this arrangement we undertook to restrain the Amir from taking any action that might be inimical to their interests, while proclaiming an intention of making a change in the status of the country by the annexation of territory or by intervention in the administration, so long as the ruler observed his obligations towards us. These provisions make up the charter of Afghan independence, but the British protectorate is based upon an older agreement with the Amir which declares that "if any foreign power should attempt to interfere, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the Kabul ruler, the British Government would be prepared to aid him, if necessary, to repel it, provided that he follows their advice in regard to his external relations." All the existing engagements with Afghanistan were renewed by the Dane Mission seven years ago, when it was proposed to make a stronger convention with Kabul, but the present Amir succeeded in limiting operations to the treaties already in force by declining to commit himself to fresh obligations. And this is, apparently, the policy which has led to his refusal to ratify the Anglo-Russian protocol, while it will also be remembered that one of his stipulations with the Government of India, when he consented to visit the Viceroy, was that he was not to be asked to sign any new undertaking.

But besides the political clauses summarized above the agreement contemplates arrangements for the commercial expansion of both Powers in Afghan territory by equalising their mutual interests and by the appointment of trading agents, while it is expressly stated that Russian and Afghan officials on the frontier may enter into direct relations with each other for the decision of unpolitical matters. These points are important as they are practically a concession to Russian desires, expressed soon after the accession of the present Amir and peremptorily rejected by Mr. Balfour's Cabinet with his concurrence. It is probable that Habibullah and his advisers, lacking explanations for this revision of a previously declared policy, view the proposed commercial penetration as the initiative for a partition of their country, which most Afghans believe to be the real objective of the two Powers, despite the treaties safeguarding its independence. An additional ground for this suspicion was furnished by the failure to consult Kabul regarding a fact closely affecting the national ideals of political and commercial isolation which are esteemed as better protectives than written engagements. For this Treaty was arranged without any preliminary negotiations with the Amir, on the assumption that his assent would be forthcoming when it was communicated to him for approval, an anticipation which has not been justified by subsequent occurrences, as he still refuses to recognise its validity. The Russians are, of course, bound by their previous diplomatic assurances, which were translated into concrete shape by this Agreement, and unless unexpected developments arise, they will probably adhere to those engagements. But they undoubtedly have the right to demand the ratification of the Afghan clauses in the manner contemplated by this inoperative document, and their forbearance may be ascribed to the kindly attitude to which Mr. Montagu referred in his recent description of the situation and to a desire to do nothing that might embarrass Great Britain's relations with a troublesome protectorate. But it is palpable that the position cannot be indefinitely prolonged without risking a misunderstanding that might re-open questions settled by the treaty, and if the Amir's obstruction cannot be overcome by persuasive influences, a little gentle coercion might be applied as a means of solving the problem, and as a first step in this direction his subsidy should be withheld until he complies with adjustments that have no occult motives behind them and are most potent guarantees of Afghan independence.

The Football Cup. Barnsley are not the first Second Division team to win the English Football Cup.—Wolverhampton Wanderers having won it in 1908 from the Second Division—but Barnsley clearly hold the record for cup-fighting among Second Division clubs for their dogged persistence and invincible stamina. This they have not only displayed during the present most strenuous competition, but only two years ago it took Newcastle United, that finished eleven which has figured in more cup finals during recent years than any other side,—it took them two final matches before they could defeat the unscientific but tough Barnsley men, and thus win the cup for the first time in their history. The strenuous character of this year's competition has been marked, not only so far as the winning team is concerned, but generally. In the last three rounds, exactly double the necessary number of games has been played, eight in the fourth round, four in the semi-final, and two in the final. A second feature of the competition is that Barnsley's opponent in the two final matches was another Second Division team, the first time that such a phenomenon has occurred in the history of the competition. Barnsley's opponents this year were West Bromwich Albion, a famous old cup team, which has fallen on evil days. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that West Bromwich Albion have twice won the cup. This was their first appearance in a final, however for seventeen years, the last occasion being in 1895, when taking part in the first cup final, which was played at the Crystal Palace, they were beaten by their neighbours, Aston Villa, by one goal to nil. It must have been a keen disappointment to them that after so many years they should once more have suffered defeat, but we are sure they have been the first to congratulate the plucky Yorkshire team, and to congratulate the county of York on having produced the cup-winner for two years in succession.

Tuberculosis in South Africa. The Bombay Presidency is not the only part of the Empire where activity is being stimulated in regard to the suppression of tuberculosis. The ravages of the disease have been felt severely of recent years in South Africa and Lord Gladstone has appointed a Commission to inquire into the extent and causes of the spread of tuberculosis in the different areas of the Union. The Commission is to report as to the steps which can profitably be taken by the Government for ameliorating the condition of those affected with the disease, and for controlling it in those areas in which it already prevails. Complaints as to the high mortality among natives employed in the Witwatersrand mines having been frequently made in the House of Commons, Lord Gladstone has directed the Commissioners to inquire into the extent and causes of the mortality and as to the susceptibility of natives to pneumonia, with special reference to those coming from tropical areas. He has also appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon the improvement of the methods for the prevention of miners' phthisis in the Witwatersrand gold mines. Further a bill has been introduced and has been read a first time providing for compensation in cases of miners' phthisis. It lays down that employers shall contribute £6 a month for every European miner engaged in rock-drilling, and £3 a month for other European miners, the employer deducting one-fourth of the contribution from the miner's wages. It also empowers the Government to increase or diminish the employers' contributions according as the fund shows a deficit or a surplus. Compensation to natives is provided for too.

Chinese trial by Jury. Among other innovations since the revolution in China has come the system of trial by jury, according to which the first case was heard a month ago. Accounts of the proceedings came to hand yesterday. The trial took place in the Chinese Town Hall at Nantao, a building open to the heavens on one side and facing a garden, still much too small for the purpose. Two Chinese lawyers, who had been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, were retained for the prosecution and wore robes similar to those of an English solicitor, but in place of the black collar a large white one falling over the shoulders, and lawn cuffs. Counsel for the defence appeared in the bombazine of a French barrister with sheep-skin cuffs but not the hood. Forty men had been summoned for the jury, but all except seven were challenged. The judge explained the new system of trial, in a dignified speech, and after the evidence of the chief witness had been taken, cross-examination commenced. The Chinese language contains no equivalent of either "cross-examine" or "challenge" so the English words were adopted. During an argument between Counsel as to the relevancy of a question, one of the jurors rose and entered into the controversy. He then complained that Counsel wasted time and added "I am prejudiced and do not wish to take further part in the proceedings." Whereupon he gathered up his papers and with an expression of indignation on his countenance stalked out of the jury box, walked up to the judge's seat, and behind it, out of court. The judge, treating the matter philosophically, ordered the substitution of another juror and the trial proceeded. When the mail left it had not concluded.

Nepotism in Indian Offices. An Indian member of the Madras Municipal Corporation appears to have been brave enough to introduce to his colleagues the question of the employment of their relatives in Municipal offices, and we can easily imagine the painful indignation expressed that so delicate a matter should be mentioned. Some years ago—within the current decade—a similar discussion took place in Calcutta, and so keenly was the matter pushed that the Corporation appointed a Municipal Purity Committee to investigate the points raised. An amazing amount of time was spent, but we believe the matter fell through. We dare say heads of offices, official and otherwise, in our own pleasant city could tell stories of uncles and brothers and cousins occupying family circles in offices, and it would be interesting to know how far this system of family patronage does exist in quasi-official departments wherein clerks and other subordinates are not recruited by competitive examination. There is no reason, of course, why the son of one head clerk and the nephew of another should not be as competent as a stranger ; but the real point is, whether he would not still be employed even if he were incompetent.

The Wodehouse Road Affair. The inquest of the Coroner's jury at the inquest on the body of the burglar who was successfully resisted by Mr. W. H. Saxon Davies is one which must command unanimous approval. The circumstances in which the man met his death are, happily enough unusual even in India. The ordinary dacoit whose victims are of his own race do not, of course, stop at murder, but for a midnight thief caught prowling in the rooms of a European to fight so desperately as did the deceased is so unusual as to invest the case with a sensational character. It is impossible to express sorrow that the man has died, for his reputation was bad, and his murderous proclivities might have broken out at any time. Meanwhile, public sympathy will go out to Mr. Davies who has only now to forget that the incident ever occurred.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the homeward mails of the 20th instant arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 19th instant passed Suez at 1-30 a.m. Thursday.

The *Quebec Chronicle*, the Conservative paper, says that the Borden Government will call for the construction of two super-"Dreadnoughts," and while these nre being built the Government will insist on the creation by the Admiralty of an Imperial Squadron to be maintained and controlled by a special Imperial Board of Admiralty representing Great Britain and each of the Dominions.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON.

LONDON, April 5.

I have come up to London at rather a bad moment, I am afraid, but whether one stays on in the country or moves to town, there is no escaping the ubiquitous subject of the coal strike, which really has cast a gloom over everything. As far as I, personally, am concerned, I found the cellar well stocked on may arrival, but on telephoning to my coal merchant for coke, I was told that none could be supplied or obtained for me. Coal of any sort now costs nearly two pounds ten per ton in London, and one can only get it in small quantities. People are burning logs everywhere, and the timber merchants are reaping a good harvest. A wood fire is cheerful and cosy, besides being so much cleaner than coal, so those who can get logs have little to complain of. I hear of many big landowners in the country who are helping their poorer neighbours by distributing wood and appeals have been made to possessors of forest land to rid their plantations of badly-grown and half-dead trees for the benefit of the shivering people who are living in enforced idleness and consequent privation. It is terrible to think of the distress that prevails all over the country, and many who would, in the usual course of events, be entertaining have not the heart to do so. On the other hand, there are some who feel that by shutting their doors they still further cripple trade, so I hear of a few little dinner dances and receptions that are given just to keep the ball rolling, or, rather, to be more accurate, to prevent it from stopping altogether.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It has been known for some time that the Prince of Wales would spend this summer on the Continent before going to Magdalen College, Oxford, in the autumn, and the announcement that Paris has been chosen as his head-quarters has given great satisfaction. King Edward was an excellent linguist, but our present King has never had the same opportunities of becoming perfectly familiar with other tongues than his own, and is most anxious that his eldest son should have every advantage in this particular. Had the young Prince been sent to our Embassy in Paris, he would have remained in an English milieu, so it is an exceedingly wise step on the part of Their Majesties to decide to confide their son to the Marquis de Breteuil, one of the oldest and most intimate of our late King's Parisian friends, and also, of course, well-known to our present Sovereign since his boyhood's days. In fact, the Marquis de Breteuil, called affectionately "Toto" by his intimates, has for many years been a "persona grata" to all members of our Royal Family. About a month ago he came over to London to talk matters over with Their Majesties and arrange certain details. For instance, the Prince of Wales is to be accompanied by Mr. Hansell, who for so many years has had charge of the King's sons; but it has also been decided to secure the services of a French tutor, and the choice has fallen upon M. Escoffier, who is so well qualified for the post. The Prince, under his auspices, will attend lectures at the Sorbonne and at the School of Political Science. He will also visit museums, galleries, studios, and other places of interest, besides the Opera and certain theatres. The Marquis de Breteuil has placed at the disposal of his Royal guest an enclosed suite of rooms overlooking the garden and having a private entrance, so that the Prince, whilst having the advantage of sharing the home life of the family, and constantly meeting distinguished people ot their table, will also enjoy privacy for the pursuit of his studies. You who know Paris so well need not be reminded of the fact that the town house of the Marquis and Marquise du Breteuil stands at the corner of the Avenue dn Bois de Boulogne and of the Rue Rude, its entrance being in the latter street. He will have two charming companions in the sons of the house—Count Francois, who is just out of his teens, and Count Jacques, who is a few months older than the Prince, and a very keen sportsman, a good shot, and devoted to fishing. Their mother is their father's second wife. She was Miss Edith Garner, a charming American girl who, with her two sisters, was left an orphan owing to the tragic death of both parents in a yachting accident in New York Harbour. I think I must have told you of it, for it made a most painful sensation at the time. The three girls were brought up by their uncle and aunt, the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence, and spent their winters invariably in the South of France. The eldest married Sir William Gordon-Cumming in rather romantic circumstances, the second became the Marquise de Breteuil, and the youngest is the wife of Count Von Moltke.

AIRWOMAN

Mr. Gustave Hamel and Miss Eleanor Trehawke Davies arrived in Paris by aeroplane from Hendon at five minutes to six this evening. They left Hendon in a Bleriot monoplane at 9-38 a.m. and came down just before 11 o'clock, after crossing the Channel, three miles from Ambleteuse, in the Pas-de-Calais. They had a strong wind behind them all the way. After luncheon Mr. Hamel and his passenger waited till the wind moderated and then resumed their journey to Paris at 3-45 p.m. The flight occupied just over three hours and a half, exclusive of stoppages. Miss Davies was looking very well when she landed. Her cheeks were glowing owing to the exposure to the wind, and she looked very pleased. She was carrying a large bunch of beautiful flowers which a gallant Frenchman had presented to her.

MOTHERS.

People talk glibly about the maternal instinct in women, as if by some happy inspiration every woman, must know how to bring up a child. People who don't deal so much in vague sentimentalities about the natural gifts of womanhood, but go about to try to improve woman's lot, find that a large percentage of women are quite unfit to be trusted with children, and that the mere fact of maternity does not illuminate their incapacity and ignorance. "It is awful," said one of these practical benefactors recently, "to contemplate the extraordinary number of garments with which, through ignorance some mothers cover their babies. The greatest number that I have ever had to peel off is thirteen, but five and six is quite common." The honorary treasurer of the Paddington School for Mothers has declared that teaching mothers what not to do is the chief task of their organisation, "Dozens of mothers give quite tiny babies little scraps of whatever they are eating themselves—sausage, pickle, pork-pie, pastry. or cake. We teach them how wrong all this is."

CLEVER WIVES.

That men dislike and will not marry clever women is the complaint of an interesting article by Mrs. Macrosty in the current number of the *Englishwoman*. Two women have h noured her with their confidence within the past month.

"One is pretty ; the other is beautiful. One possesses private means . . . the other earns several hundred pounds a years . . . Both would make ideal mothers. Yet both these women have confided to me that during all the fifteen years of their marriageable age, no offer has been made to them. 'No man has ever looked at me with love in his eyes,' said one, and she added sadly a second afterwards, 'I wish it were otherwise.'" Mrs. Macrosty takes the mere man to task for his folly. "Domestic problems are not solved by stupidity," she says, "nor is college training any bar to the supervision of servants. The husband who marries knowing that his wife must spend a good part of her days in cooking, sewing and superintending the cleaning is far more likely to find what he wants in a woman who has never ceased to add to her knowledge. . . . The silly woman has learned only the art of doing nothing. As an outlet for her activities the clever woman bakes cakes, bottles fruit, and learns to make her own pressed and potted meats instead of purchasing at the shops the glass jars which contain so little nutriment. The silly woman finds sufficient stimulation in gazing at the shop windows, scolding the servants and adorning her person." There is another point in favour of the clever wife. The child born of a wise mother, taking maternity seriously, is likely to have a good start in life—not only because of his inheritance, but also by reason of a prudent upbringing, free from uncertain alternations of petting and scolding. Still, Mrs. Macrosty concludes what she calls her "grumble" in a hopeful vain. There have been signs in the last two or three years, she thinks, that clever men are marrying clever women, and that female ability is no longer the bar to marriage it once was. It is not that the supply of silly women is running short, but that men are beginning to recognise the wealth of inheritance which they may bequeath to their children if they give them wise mothers.

MANNERS.

A gentleman of sorts—that the word gentleman is not always used in a good sense nowadays is significant and deplorable—writes to a paper to say he thinks it all "rot" to raise one's hat, when a funeral passes in the street, or to salute the flag. This gentleman is, I suppose, the "futurist" of manners. From one point of view, all customs from which the original meaning has fled are nonsense, but that is no reason for doing away with them. Such nonsense may have a refining influence. Have you ever aked yourself why you shake hands with your friends and acquaintances? In old days, when men carried swords, it was the custom when they met to offer each other their weapon hand, to show that they had no intention of treachery. To withhold the sword hand was an indication of hostility. While the friendly side of handshaking has become a mere form, the refusal to shake hands preserves much of its old meaning. Among savages, who have never carried swords, the practice of shaking hands is unknown, and it affords them a great deal of amusement to see white men do it. Lifting the hat is another survival of an ancient custom. When a man took off his hat in the presence of another, it signified that he felt himself to be a slave to the other, for only slaves went bareheaded.

CHOOSING A DRESS.

It is always a difficult problem ; and smart wives find their husbands worse than useless as regards assistance in the matter. The utmost the average husband is capable of is to say, when the new dress comes home, first that it is excellent, then that there is something wrong with it, and finally to declare that he never saw his wife in a dress that suited her better. It is a case of anything for a quiet life. But there are husbands who take so little interest in the question of clothes that they never know their wife is wearing a new dress unless they are told ; and there are a few who go to the other extreme, and insist upon choosing the wife's dress for her. Some people say, "Women don't dress to please men ; they dress to please themselves and to outshine other women." To these (says Mrs. C. P. Gilman in her new book, "The Man Made World"), I would suggest a visit to some summer shore resort during the week, and extending over Saturday night. The women have all the week to please themselves and outshine one another, but their array on Saturday, seems to indicate the approach of some new force or attraction. If all this does not satisfy, I would then call their attention to the well-known fact that the young damsel, previous to marriage, spends far more time and ingenuity in decoration than she does afterward. This has long been observed and deprecated by those who write "Advice to Wives," on the ground that this difference is displeasing to the husband, and that she loses her influence over him, which is true. In the window of a London curiosity shop a small piece of coal has been placed with the label: "Very scarce. Real coal. This piece 2s. 6d." "Old Tom" Morris, the famous golf professional of St. Andrews, was once shown the moon through a good-sized telescope. His only comment was, "Eh, she's terrible fu' of bunkers!"

TUBERCULOSIS SCOURGE.

Some Useful "Donts" for Lay Readers.

Dr. R. N. Ranina, delivered a public lecture on the 23rd instant, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" on "Consumption and How to prevent it." Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, presided.

Dr. Ranina traced the history of phthisis, or consumption, from the earliest time and then referred to the discoveries in 1882 by Professor Koch, who proved that consumption was the result of the entrance of germs into the system. A second important point made by the lecturer was that numerous germs are coughed up from the lungs by every patient many times in twenty-four hours ; but most important of all, he said, was to bear in mind that the germs can live in the atmosphere months after the sputum containing them has dried up. If the patient spits carelessly about, the germs mingle in the dust of the ground and are then scattered by the wind. Dr. Ranina then prescribed some "Don'ts" for the benefit of his audience.

Don't spit on the floor or walls of a room or upon the ground, and don't let your children do it.

Don't live in a room where there is no arrangement for free ventilation;

Don't forget to keep the windows of your rooms open both when you are in and out.

Don't let anything interfere with the free play of fresh breeze and sunlight in your bed-rooms.

Don't sit or stand near persons who are known to be suffering from any diseases of the lungs.

Don't sleep with your face covered and don't fail to impress upon all around you that it is a very injurious habit.

Don't fail to get the furniture, walls, floor and the ceiling of the room in which a consumptive lives, cleaned with rags dipped in a disinfecting solution, as often as you can in a month.

Don't forget that the rays of the sun, open air, and free ventilation are the three deadly enemies of all germs and that they are very helpful both in curing and preventing germ diseases;

Don't drink any milk which has not been thoroughly boiled, and don't expose milk to cool after boiling.

Dr. Ranina had no hesitation in saying that the shocking impurities in the milk used in Bombay were the chief cause of the high mortality amongst children between one and five years of age.

The London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphed on the 20th instant :—"Mr. A. Staines Manders reports that the New York Rubber Exposition prospects are of the brightest. American manufacturers are supporting well."

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

PROTESTS AGAINST MR. ISMAY'S DETENTION.

"High-Handed" Action by Senate Committee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

There has been considerable feeling in London about what is practically the forcible detention of Mr. Ismay and other "Titanic" officials and survivors, firstly, in New York and then in Washington. There is also some resentment at the high-handed procedure of the Senatorial Committee, and numerous questions were asked on the subject at question time in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Acland explained that the American Statutes empowered the enquiry, nevertheless it was understood that the witnesses were appearing voluntarily. Instructions would, no doubt, be sent to Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, to protect British subjects, if necessary. Mr. Acland hoped that it would not be necessary.

Action in Germany.

BERLIN, APRIL 24.

The Kaiser has ordered an immediate and searching investigation with a view to an extension of life-saving appliances on passenger ships, with the idea of providing a basis for International regulations.

"Olympic's" Brave Firemen.

The "Olympic" was at the point of sailing from Southampton, to-day, when suddenly the firemen filed down the gangway and alleged that the collapsible boats were unseaworthy. They demanded that the boats should be replaced by regulation life-boats, otherwise they would not sail.

The Manager of the Star Company addressed the men, offering to give a demonstration of the collapsible boats. The men rejected the offer and unanimously decided not to sail.

The "Olympic" was thereupon towed to Cowes Roads and anchored, requiring over two hundred firemen before she can leave for New York.

LATER.

All ranks below boatswain's mate of the "Olympic," who struck last evening, afterwards agreed to sail.

The "Olympic," it is stated, has still not procured any stokers.

Board of Trade Apathy.

Lord Muskerry, opening the London Branch of Imperial Merchants Guild, to-day, said that the insufficiency of boats on liners had been reported upon to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade by the Advisory Committee in 1911. Nothing was done and no notice was taken until the news was received of the "Titanic" striking an iceberg.

The Department then wrote to the Committee, saying that it agreed to the proposals but might go further. This, Lord Muskerry added, was an attempt to throw the blame on others.

The liner "Frankfurt" has arrived at Bremen. The captain said he immediately replied to the "Titanic" that it would take him eleven hours to reach her. He arrived on the scene through a labyrinth of ice, in which the "Carpathia," the "Virginian" and the "Birma" were also seeking for survivors.

The Enquiry Continued.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The look-out man, named Fleet, was re-examined at the Senate Committee's enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster. He said he saw no women left on deck, but there were a number of men who did not try or ask to get into the boats.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Smith, whose methods are being much criticised, announced that the Committee intended to detain all British survivors until the Committee had learned all it could regarding the disaster. The Committee would not tolerate any attempt on the part of the press or others to shape the course of the enquiry.

Mr. Ismay's Anxiety.

The fifth officer, Mr. Lowe, admitted ordering Mr. Ismay away from the first boat lowered. He did not know him as Mr. Ismay until afterwards. Mr. Ismay was not trying to get into the boat, but was excited and kept repeatedly saying "lower away." Witness told him not to interfere with the work, but "to get to hell." Mr. Ismay then stepped back without replying.

The launching of the boat was gone through successfully, but though built to carry 65 persons, it was not safe to load it to its full capacity before lowering it. He defended the third officer, Mr. Pittman, for not rescuing those in the water, because it would have endangered those already in the boat. They made no discrimination regarding the class of women put into the boats. If some boats were not fully loaded, it was because they could not find people willing to go. They did not seem to care about getting into the boats. No effort was made by the officers or crew either to restrain or direct passengers. He saw women on deck, but they did not respond to calls, and he had no time to drag them in.

An Italian's Masquerade.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Mr. Lowe, continuing, said that one man, an Italian, sneaked into the boat dressed like a woman and was not found out until too late. Mr. Lowe called for volunteers to row back to the wreck and picked up four men in the water. One, Mr. Hays of New York, died after he was taken out. He waited till the cries of the drowning had ceased before rowing back as he dared not enter the struggling mass for fear of sinking the boat. It took an hour and a half for the cries of the drowning to cease.

Mr. Lighthoeler said that Mr. Ismay, while on board the "Carpathia," was not mentally able to transact business. He was possessed of the idea that he should have gone down with the ship and the "Carpathia's" doctor had; trouble with him as the result of this obsession. He further said that the Chief Officer forced Mr. Ismay into the boat.

Quartermaster Hitchens, who was forcibly brought from New York, where he had gone on board the "Celtic," denied that he seized all the wraps and drank all the whisky on board the lifeboat which he commanded. He said he had orders to pull towards a distant light which he thought was a fishing schooner. He was also afraid of suction caused by the sinking of the "Titanic." He could not have rescued the people in the water, as he was a mile away from the cries.

LATER.

Continuing his evidence before the Committee, Mr. Lowe, explained that he fired the pistol shots which were heard on the "Titanic." Three decks below the boat deck were crowded with steerage passengers, mostly Italians, and one person jumping into a descending boat might have buckled it up. He saw the Italians glaring and ready to spring, and he therefore fired into the space between the boat and the side of the ship as the boat came down.

Analysis of Ship's Company.

Mr. Buxton, in reply to Mr. Chiozza-Money (Lib., Northants E), has issued a return showing that the "Titanic" carried in the first-class 173 men, of whom 58 were saved; 144 women of whom 139 were saved, and five children all of whom were saved.

In the second-class were 160 men, of whom 13 were saved; 93 women of whom 78 were saved, and 24 children all of whom were saved. In the third-class 454 men, of whom 55 were saved, 179 women of whom 98 were saved, and 76 children of whom 23 were saved.

The crew consisted of 875 men of whom 189 were saved, and 23 women of whom 21 were saved.

Senator Smith's Questions.

With reference to the questions put by Senator Smith in the course of the Senate Committee's enquiry into the loss of the "Titanic" the following are some examples :—

"Where do icebergs come from?" "Don't they emit light like the moon and stars." "Of what are icebergs composed?" "Did the ship sink by the head or by the bows?"

The following dialogue took place between Senator Smith and Mr. Lowe, the fifth officer of the "Titanic."—

Mr. Smith: "Are you a temperate man?"

Mr. Lowe: "Yes."

Mr. Smith: "I am glad to hear it. I had a note from a reputable man that you were drinking on the night of the accident."

Mr. Lowe.—"Rubbishg. I am a total abstainer."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the Commissioners adopted a resolution placing on record their feeling of profound grief at the terrible loss of life by the disaster to the "Titanic."

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Second Reading Debate to Last Six Days.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the second reading of the Home Rule Bill would be taken on the 30th instant and that six days would be allocated to that stage.

The second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill would be taken on May 13th and the House would adjourn for Whitsuntide on May 22nd.

The Opposition vehemently protested against only six days being allowed for the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and a heated scene occurred between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson on the subject.

THE KING.

To Review the Home Fleet Next Month.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The King will review the Home Fleet at Portland on the 6th of May, and will participate in the manœuvres.

THE INDIA LOAN.

Some Reasons for its Failure.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The failure of the Indian loan, of which the Underwriters are saddled with 87 per cent., is much commented upon.

It is variously ascribed to the unfavourable condition of the money market, to the impending heavy realisations consequent on the "Titanic" disaster, to the tendency of investors to seek higher interest, and to a decline in British credit.

JAPANESE SEAMEN STRIKE.

Foreign Maritime Trade Held up.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 24.

The seamen of the Nippon Yusen, Toyo Kisen, and Osaka Shosen Companies have struck. Liners for Europe, America and Shanghai are held up.

[Yesterday a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" was informed by the Manager of the Bombay branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, that the strike would probably only affect the Companies' referred to on the European and American services whose port of departure from Japan is Yokohama. The boats to Bombay and Calcutta run from Kobe, and these services are in no way likely to be affected. It is thought that the strike is purely a local matter and is in no way connected with the matter of lifeboats which has caused the "Olympic's" stokers to desert their ship.]

UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu, in reply to Sir John Jardine, said that the Government of India hoped to establish a separate University for Burma, as part of a general policy of higher education. No definite proposals, however, had yet been formulated.

THE DARDANELLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 25.

The Council of Ministers discussed at length the question of reopening the Dardanelles, but arrived at no definite decision.

THE INDIA BILL.

Proceedings in Committee Stage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

In the Committee Stage of the Government of India Bill, to-day, Sir John Rees (U., East Nottingham), dwelt on the additional expense entailed by the establishment of a Governorship and Council for Bengal. Sir John proceeded to comment upon the Viceroy giving as a recommendation for the change that it would have a good effect upon English public opinion, but Mr. Maclean, the Deputy Chairman, ruled this out of order.

Lord Ronaldshay (C., Hornsey, Middlesex), said that though the Governor of Bengal had been appointed by Proclamation, the Bill was necessary to give the Governor his full powers. He asked what would be the Governor's position if the Bill did not pass.

Mr. Montagu replied that without the Bill the Governor would be unable to exercise the same functions as the Governors of Bombay and Madras. He would be able to work with his executive, but it would be extremely difficult to meet the Legislative Council, and legislation would be at a standstill until steps were taken to remove the deadlock. Every administrative act could, of course, be performed, as the Clause only referred to the Governor's relations with the Council. Clause one was then passed.

The discussion of Clause two was adjourned.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL CUP.

Strenuous Contest Won by Barnsley.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The re-played final match in the cup contest, at Sheffield, resulted in a win for Barnsley, who beat West Bromwich Albion by one goal to nil, after extra time had been played.

The weather was glorious and breezy, and there were 45,000 spectators present. At the outset West Bromwich, assisted by the wind, showed to advantage, being both dashing and fast. In the second half it was give and take, both defences being impenetrable.

During extra time West Bromwich missed an easy chance, and then Barnsley, with a desperate effort, scored.

			Goals.
1901-2 * Sheffield United..	beat	Southampton ...by	2 1
1902-3 Bury ...	„	Derby County ... „	6 0
1903-4 Manchester City...	„	Bolton Wanderers. „	1 0
1904-5 Aston Villa ...	„	Newcastle United.. „	2 0
1905-6 Everton ...	„	Newcastle United. „	1 0
1906-7 Sheffield Wed. ...	„	Everton ... „	2 1
1907-8 Wolverhampton W	„	Newcastle United. „	3 1
1908-9 Manchester United	„	Bristol City ... „	1 0
1909-10 *Newc-stle United	„	Barnsley ... „	2 0
1910-11 * Bradford City...	„	Newcastle United. „	1 0

* After a draw.

THE PARIS ANARCHISTS.

Murder of Prominent Police Officer.

PARIS, APRIL 24.

While M. Jouin, Deputy Chief Detective, and M. Colmar, Chief Inspector, were making domiciliary visits in connection with the motor outrages, an anarchist shot and killed M. Jouin, and seriously wounded M. Colmar. He then escaped. The affair has caused intense sensation.

LONG CROSS RIFLES.

Examined by British Delegates at Ottawa.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Colonels Barrow and Crosse, English delegates to the Rifle Sights Conference at Ottawa, have convinced themselves of the utility of the new scheme. Upwards of ten thousand long cross rifles have been issued to troops and fifteen thousand are ready for issue.

The delegates practically admitted that the rifles cannot be rejected.

OLYMPIA EXHIBITION.

Visited by Prince Henry of Holland.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands, now in London, to-day paid a visit to the ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, a feature of which is a wonderful Dutch village with tulip fields and windmills, etc.

Queen Wilhelmina is taking a great interest in the Exhibition. Prince Henry has private engagements and will also lunch with Their Majesties on Saturday.

JUSTIN McCARTHY DEAD.

Playwright, Author, and Journalist.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The death is announced of Mr. Justin McCarthy.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, who was born in 1860, was the son of the famous historian and Irish politician. Like his father he was a man of diversified activities, having been dramatist, novelist, and historian, but unlike him in one respect his connection with politics has been very slight. He was a Nationalist Member of Parliament, from 1884-1892, but he never came into political prominence, and his life has been mainly spent in travel and in his literary pursuits. He was educated at University College School, and University College, and began writing books at the early age of 21. He has published some verse notably "Hafiz in London," and a number of novels including "The Gorgeous Borgia," "The illustrious O'Hagan" "Needles and Pins" and others. His extensive travels in Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land and the United States, are reflected in his novels and plays, and to a degree in his historical work, for the latter includes a "Short History of the United States" and "The French Revolution, 1780-91." The others are "The Decline of Irish History," "England under Gladstone," "Ireland since the Union." His plays, however, were undoubtedly better known than any other of his writings. He first made a name with "the candidate," and this was followed by "the White Carnation" "The Highwayman" "The wife of Socrates,' "My Friend the Prince," "If I were King" "The Proud Prince," "The Duke's Motto" and "Caesar Borgia."

Mr. McCarthy was twice married, first in 1894 the well-known mimic Miss Cissie Loftus. This marriage was dissolved in America in 1899, and Miss Loftus married in the same year Dr. H. Waterman of Chicago. Mr. McCarthy's second wife, whom he married only four years ago, was Louilie, daughter of the late H. Kiliick of Budapesth.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Non-Fulfilment of Opium Agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Mr. Alfred Hippisley, lately Commissioner for Chinese Customs, lecturing before the Central Asian Society upon the revolution, gave a gloomy account of the outlook.

The revolutionaries, he said, were foolishly optimistic and where they had established themselves a state of absolute anarchy prevailed. Inter-provincial jealousies had grown and now threatened the general disintegration of China. They would be, indeed, fortunate if they established a stable Government without years of strife and bloodshed.

Mr. Byron Brenan said he was even more pessimistic than the lecturer. He believed it almost impossible for China to be one nation again.

Earl Ronaldshay said one effect of the revolution was likely to be the non-fulfilment on the part of China of her past of opium agreement, in which case the loss of opium revenue to India would be most unfair.

PROBLEMS OF INDIA.

Lecture by Sir William Plowden.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Sir William Plowden to-day read a paper before the East India Association on the problems of Indian administration. He advocated giving Indians greater chances in the Army and Police. The Earl of Minto, who presided, deprecated the representation on Legislative Councils, based on numerical franchise.

He referred to the importance of Mr. Sinha's appointment on the Viceroy's Council, but did not agree with Lord Morley that an Indian should be appointed *qua* Indian. An Indian should be appointed, he said, on the basis of efficiency and ability without regard to race or creed.

His Lordship was strongly in favour of Army commissions for well-born Indians and said that perhaps definite regiments might be established for such officers. He objected to young Chiefs being sent to Sandhurst and British regiments. European training, he declared, did young Indians of good position little good and sometimes harm. They were better employed learning details of the family estates at Home.

GERMAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Proposal to Import Indian Labour.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 25.

The Luederitz Bay Chamber of Mines has decided to import a thousand Indians for the German diamond fields, owing to shortage of labour.

ROTHSCHILD'S ASSAILANT.

Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Tebbitt, who attacked Mr. Leopold de Rothschild on March 5th, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. There will be an enquiry into the state of Tebbitt's mind.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

BANGKOK, APRIL 25.

Prince Damrong, Minister of the Interior, has decided to establish a Pasteur Institute as a memorial to his daughter who has just died of hydrophobia.

144 YEARS AGO.

Rani's Appeal against the Crown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer, in the High Court this morning, delivered judgment in an interesting appeal from the Tanjore district. The facts are as follows :—A suit was brought in the Subordinate Judge's court at Mayavaram by one of the Ranees of Tanjore for a declaration that the Secretary of State (defendant) had no right to levy an assessment on lands which were granted by one of the former Rajahs of Tanjore in or about 1768 by "sikka" grant. The plaint further alleged that the enquiry held by the authorities, after notice under the claim rules, was improper and that therefore the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amounts paid under protest.

The defendant pleaded that the grant itself was to lineal heirs of the original grantee and that the plaintiff as alienee (sic) from the original grantee's heirs could not maintain the suit, and that the civil court had no jurisdiction under the Pension Act, the grant itself being only of land revenue. The Subordinate Judge agreeing with the contention of the defendant dismissed the suit.

On appeal their lordships held that the grant was a grant of land revenue alone and that therefore the Pension Act barred the suit.

The appeal was dismissed.

CARBONIC ACID vs. FIRE.

Another Steamer Outbreak Extinguished.

A conflagration of somewhat serious dimensions broke out at 11 o'clock on Sunday night on board the s. s. "Kirin Maru" of the Japanese Steamship Co., then lying in the Hooghly, resulting in the entire loss of 1,100 bales of cotton and 150 bags of crushed horse food.

The fire broke out in No. 1 hatch, but how it is originated is still under investigation. It is assumed that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion. The officers of the vessel recognising the gravity of the situation requisitioned the services of the Port Commissioners' Fire Float "Hooghly" which appeared on the scene at Esplanade moorings a little before midnight.

As on previous occasions, the fire was brought under control, and finally extinguished in five hours by means of carbonic acid, forty-five cylinders being used. It is notworthy that not a single drop of water was used. The damage runs into several thousands of rupees. The vessel has since left Calcutta for Kobe.

CHINESE IN TIBET.

Complete Rout and Refugees to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman*, writing from Gyantse on April 15th, gives further details of the fighting in Tibet. He says all Tibet is now in arms and that Tibetans are bent upon disarmament of Chinese. Chinese soldiers, he says, have had to abandon Gyantse in a fight outside that post on March 31st. A number were killed and wounded on both sides, but Chinese were outnumbered and terms were drawn up under which Chinese evacuated Gyantse. They surrendered their arms on payment of a sum agreed upon and left Gyantse on 4th instant to return to China via India.

A garrison of 300 Tibetans has been left to guard Gyantse. Simultaneously with fighting at Gyantse there have been skirmishes at Shigatse. Chinese in occupation of Shigatse Jong fired shells at Tibetan attackers who were repulsed. Then peace conference was held, but Tibetan officers, it is said, made unreasonable demands and fight ensued battle lasting for some days followed and then 200 Tibetans entered walled city. They commenced drinking when they got inside and when they were tipsy Chinese troops who had been following them attacked them. 80 Tibetans were killed rest taking to their heels.

Chinese in Shigates, however, were outnumbered and had to surrender. They gave up their arms on payment of ten taels a piece and ammunition at once per round and were also provided with free transport to Yatung. In addition Tashi Lama gave the Chinese soldier one thousand Chinese rupees, civil officer and captain 30 each, lieutenants 20 each, and sergeants 15 as parting gift. It is stated that the reason the Chinese have been so considerately treated is that according to the Dalai Lama's latest horoscope this is his unpropitious year and that bloodshed in Tibet will surely cause his death. The same correspondent wiring from Pharijong to-day says that fighting took place at Chaksam, 36 miles south-west of Lhassa, in which 300 Tibetans were killed or injured and 30 Chinese.

The Darjeeling correspondent telegraphs that it is proposed to strengthen the North East Frontier garrison and that as soon as necessary barrack accommodation is completed at Tukdar another battalion of Gurkhas and a mountain battery will be sent there. The correspondent also says it is proposed to strengthen the post at Gyantse which is very weak and is entsrely dominated by Gyantse Jong, which is only one thousand yards distant.

THE VICEROY.

Itinerary of Journey to Delhi and Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will visit Delhi *en route* to Simla, and will leave the new capital on the night of Tuesday, 30th inst., will reach Kalka on Wednesday, the 1st proximo. The party accompanying Their Excellencies will consist of Miss Sandford and Captains Muir Tod and Astor. Major the Hon'ble H. J. Fraser, and Capt. the Hon'ble Weld-Forester will probably come in advance. Colonel Maxwell, Military Secretary, is already in Simla. Sir Louis and Lady Dane will arrive in Simla on Sunday, the 12th proximo.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The dates of various functions at Viceregal Lodge have not yet been settled. The levee will probably take place on 30th May.

ADVOCATE OF HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The question of admitting pleaders as advocates of the Calcutta High Court has been under consideration since November last. Vakils of the High Court held a meeting and submitted a memorial to the Chief Justice for permission to be enrolled as advocates as in Bombay, Madras and other High Courts in India. The rules of the High Court, however, do not recognise pleaders as advocates, and unless those rules are modified, no pleader is entitled to appear on the original side of the High Court. At a meeting of all judges of the High Court held on the 18th instant, it was resolved that the rules for admission of advocates be amemded and draft rules were drawn up, which it is proposed to substitute for rules 78 to 80 of existing rules for admission of advocates. In rule 79 it is proposed to add any person may be admitted as an advocate of the High Court, provided that he has taken a degreee in a University in the United Kingdom or a degree in law in University of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad or the Punjab.

ZHOB LEVY ATTACKED.

Five Sowars Killed; Many Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

A later report regarding the attack last week on the detachment of the Zhob Levy shows, says the *Pioneer*, that it took place in the Kurma Nullah. The attacking party, about fifty strong, are supposed to have been Mahsuds who must have crossed the border from the north. They cut the telegraph wires before making their attack which must have been deliberately undertaken. The sowars of the Levy, in addition to losing five men killed and several wounded, also lost some horses. These have all been recovered except one.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

During the week ending the 20th April the total plague mortality rose to 9,914 against 11,551 cases. The provincial figures are :—Bombay 435, Madras 31, Bengal 181, Bihar and Orissa 1,503, the United Provinces 3,883, the Punjab 3,099, Burma 63, Central Provinces 306, Mysore 26, Hyderabad 176, Central India 68, Rajputana 116, and Kashmir 27. Delhi City had six deaths and Delhi District 26.

HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will be entertained by the Ripon Club, Bombay, on the 1st proximo.

FIGHTING AT KHOST.

Afghan Governor's Troops Besieged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 25.

News from Khost shows that the three thousand Mangal tribesmen, who have been for some time besieging the Afghan Governor of Khost in his headquarters at Mastung, have succeeded in capturing and sacking both the bazar and cantonments of that place. The Afghan Governor is now hemmed in, in the citadel, whence his men have made a sortee driving back the tribesmen, who, however, have since closed in upon the place. There is no news yet of the troops from Kabul who were reported to be preparing to proceed to support the Afghan Governor.

[The news of the outbreak in Khost, says the "Pioneer," should serve to hasten the Amir's departure from Jellalabad, for there must be activity in Kabul in connexion with the sending of the punitive expedition against the Mangals and Jadrans. It is reported that Nasrullah Khan is to conduct the operations, and in that case they should be carried out thoroughly, for the Sardar is a man of action. But the Afghan army has no mobilization scheme upon which to rely for the movement of troops, and its transport arrangements are of a primitive kind. The concentration of four brigades, therefore must take time, and so far nothing seems to have been done beyond the despatch of a cavalry regiment from the Logar Valley, south of Kabul. The garrison of Ghazni is nearest to Khost and a column has doubtless been formed there to move upon Matun, where the Governor is besieged. The tribesmen are said to have behaved with much ferocity towards the Afghan soldiers who fell into their hands, killing or mutilating them. The suppression of the rising will, in consequence, probably be marked by much severity, as was the case when the late Amir dealt with the outbreaks in the Hazarajat and the Ghilzai country.]

THE RE-UNION OF BENGAL.

Position of Hindus and Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

The *Indian Patriot* says in a leading article this evening :—"The re-union of the Bengalee-speaking population in one united province has solved one problem, but it has given rise to another.

It insists in the first place that the annual stay of Government in Dacca should be of sufficient duration to enable the Governor and heads of departments to come into touch with the people of the Eastern Districts. It next urges that Hindus and Mahomedans being approximately equal in numbers each community should share equally in the provincial allotment for education. The third item of its demand is that as in the Legislative Council so in local boards and municipalities Mahomedan representation should reflect the proportion of their population, and fourth is that in matter of State patronage and appointments of Mahomedans possessing required standard of qualification should be employed throughout the presidency in proportion to numerical strength. The position now in Bengal is that unless Hindus and Mahomedans are one the Presidency cannot progress even by local autonomy. If both are one, influences adverse to both will be easily over come and will became negligible. If both stand at cross purposes the Presidency will stand still.

THE TORNADO IN BENGAL.

Extensive Bill for Loss and Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The latest accounts of Monday's storm in Eastern Bengal, show that in the six hours the storm lasted extensive damage on river and land was caused. Trains were derailed and capsized, steamers and boats broke away from their moorings, huts were dismantled and houses were demolished.

At Amingaon, a junction station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, station and railway quarters were considerably damaged. The loss to railway property is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Two railway vessels drifted hopelessly for hours, and a corrugated iron roofing on the deck of one was literally torn away.

At new Lalmanir Haut station four waggons were set in motion, three derailed and one capsized. Collisions on the river were numerous and large quantities of cargo were lost. No loss of life, however, is reported.

RETIREMENT OF AN OFFICIAL.

Mr. Twigg's 33 Years' Service in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Twigg, acting First Member, Board of Revenue, retired from the service yesterday. He joined in 1879 and his service has been almost entirely in the Revenue branch and has for the most part been confined to the Southern districts with the exception of a brief period in Godavery and Malabar. Since their arrival in Madras, Mr. and Mrs. Twigg have identified themselves closely with the public and social life of the presidency town. Mrs. Twigg has, particularly, taken a deep interest in charitable and philanthropic work, and there is hardly any cause or institution that she has not actively helped. They carry Home with them the good wishes of large circles of friends.

MADRAS MOSLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

The annual meeting of the Madras Anjuman was held yesterday evening, under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Justice Wallis, president of the institution, and there was a large attendance which included a few non-Mahomedans. The report submitted was most encouraging and highly satisfactory.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that more people should take interest in the management of the institution and help it with their valuable advice and co-operation.

The report was adopted and after selection of office-bearers, the chairman assured the meeting that he would do his best for the institution, and the first thing he was anxious about was, that the institution should continue to excite the interest of the Mahomedan community of Madras. In conclusion, he said they could not but be too grateful to Lord and Lady Carmichael for the interest they had taken in the institution.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Capt. T. E. A. Dalyell, of 129th Baluchis, died at Ferozepore on Wednesday of peritionitis.

There will probably be a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council at Simla on May 3.

The report of the death of Mr. Charles McIver, formerly District Superintendent of Police at Karachi, is contradicted.

A wing of the 110th Infantry has been ordered from Ahmednagar to Aden to replace a similar detachment of the 18th Infantry sent to Barbera.

A third edition of "India under Curzon and after" having been called for, Mr. Lovat Fraser has written an entirely new preface in which he discusses the recent administrative changes.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that the proposals for bridging Ganges at Mokameh Ghat are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Leslie, Director of Telegraphs in the Bengal Circle, has been obliged to take leave owing to ill-health; his post will be filled temporarily by Mr. Talbot, Superintendent of the Calcutta Office.

Owing to climatic conditions the Roman Catholics of Tangacherry, Cochin, were permitted to celebrate the Corpus Christi festival a fortnight after Easter instead of at the proper season in June.

The last horse-drawn tram-car disappeared from Karachi streets on April 22nd. The Karachi company is the only tramways concern in India to adopt the system of petrol-engined vehicles.

An interesting story going the round of Calcutta declares that there is a possibility that Belvedere, the official residence of the Lieut.-Governors of Bengal, will be given over to the Sibpore Engineering College.

Dr. A. M. Kellas lectured to the Royal Geographical Society in London recently on the mountains of Northern Sikkim and Garhwal. He described to an interested audience his travels in exploration of the Himalays and adjacent districts last year.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharani and party are expected to arrive at Bangalore this morning "en route" to Ootacamund. A small fleet of motor-cars arrived will take them on immediately "via" Mysore and Gudalur Ghat.

The "Pioneer" understands that it has been decided to have a second Brigade Commander at Quetta where there are nine battalions of Infantry. The Assam Brigade, with its three battalions of Infantry, will be absorbed in the Presidency Brigade.

It is understood that proposals have gone Home to the India Office recommending that the period spent in undergoing a course of military training at the Chatham Engineering College by the Officers of the Royal Engineers should count as service for increments of pay in their respective Civil Departments in India.

A Calicut correspondent writes :—On the eve of the departure to England of the Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster, C. I. E., Director-General of Telegraphs, the members of the Association of this Centre sent a telegram of farewell and good wishes to him, and received from Colombo a reply much appreciated by the members.

A statue of Lord Ripon for Madras has been completed and will shortly be shipped out. It is the work of Mr. Derwent Wood, a well-known artist, and has been prepared in bronze. The height of the statue, including pedestal, is 17 1-2 feet. It will be erected on a site north of the Vizianagram fountain, Mount Road.

During the week ended Tuesday, April 23rd, 468 chests of opium were removed from the Bombay warehouse, three being for the opium farmers at Devgoa, Baria, Dadka and Panda, and the remaining 465 being shipped per s.s. "Devanha," to China. During the same week 335 chest were imported from Indore compared with 315 during the same period of last year.

The book entitled "Full and authentic report of the Tilak trial" printed in English at Bombay has been prescribed; also the pamphlets "Sanmitra Samaj Melyankaritan Kelelin Lykamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Yanjvaril Padyen" (i. e., "Songs on Lakamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak composed for the Sanmitra Samaj Mandas") and "'Kal' varil Rajadrohacha Khatla ran 1908" (i.e., "Sedition trial of the 'Kal' in the year 1908") both printed at Bombay.

Our Calcutta correspondent wires that the tale of dacoities committed in the Hooghly, Howrah and Alipore districts in Bengal is assuming serious aspects. Every day, two or three cases of dacoities, some attended, with murder are reported. In almost every case the inmates of the houses victimised are tortured. The district authorities are trying, with the aid of local people, to cope with this organised crime, but in very few cases do they succeed in arresting the accused.

The other day at the Gymkhana ground, Wellington, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore presented Major Clements, Honorary Secretary of the Wellington Races, with a handsome Silver Cup subscribed by all interested in local racing. General Bond, the Senior Steward, in a short speech referred to the work done by Major Clements for the four years he has filled the duty of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Wellington Races. It is understood that Major Clements goes Home shortly.

The latest English convert to the Arya Samajis Mr. F. T. Brooks of the Theosophical Society, who was initiated recently at Benares by Pandit Kasava Deva Sastri, the president of the Samaj at Benares. Mr. Brooks has assumed the name of Brahmachari Satyanand, and is reported to have made an eloquent speech on the occasion, saying that he would heartily co-operate with the other Samajists for the dessemination of Vedic Dharma.

The friends of Miss Florence Beech will be pleased to learn that she has sufficiently recovered from her serious illness to be allowed to make the voyage home. She left Singapore on Thursday by the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Austria" and travels as far as Colombo where she will join the P. and O. steamer "Malaga." Although only nearing the convalescent stage it is thought that the voyage will fully restore her health. Miss Beech is accompanied by an Indian nurse from the hospital, Mr. Bandmann and his private secretary are travelling on the same steamer en route for Europe.

As the Tata Iron and Steel Works are now preparing to turn out rails and other steel works required for railways in India, the appointment of an expert to subject these products to the necessary tests, says the "Pioneer," has become necessary. Dr. Andrew McWilliam of Sheffield, the New Metallurgical and Analytical Inspector of the State Railways, has arrived and will take up his duties at once. The Government have undertaken to order some twenty thousand tons of steel rails annually from the Tata Works, and this amount may be increased later if satisfaction is given.

Sir Frederick Nicholson, Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, left Madras for England last week, with his Personal Assistant, Mr. V. Govindan, and will be away for about six months. Sir Frederick's object, while in England, is to make further investigations and practical experiments in connection with the canning of fish prepared in various ways. At the small experimental station, which he recently opened in Calicut, Sir Frederick had for several weeks been engaged in a variety of highly interesting experiments with canning plant constructed on a scale suited for purely experimental but not commercial purposes, and the results of most of these experiments have been fairly encouraging.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

All readers who have enjoyed "The Rosary" will be delighted with THROUGH THE POSTERN GATE, by Florence L. Barclay, just issued by Putnam and Sons.

FRECKLES, by Gene Stratton Porter (Murray).—The hero, whose nickname provides the title, was a nameless orphan, who as an infant—in an apparently dying condition, and maimed of his right hand, which appeared to have been recently cut off—was found one bitter night on the steps of an orphanage, was taken in and reared there, and eighteen years later, after many vicissitudes, was engaged by the "boss" and proprietor of a lumber company as "timber guard" in the Limberlost, a great stretch of swamp and forest, where he met with many friends and foes and strange and thrilling adventures, proved his mettle time after time, and attaind at once his manhood and his heart's desire. The descriptions of the beauty and terror of the Limberlost and its wild denizens—the snakes against which the boy waged constant warfare, the birds that became his "chickens," the butterflies and moths, the flowers and trees and creepers that filled him with wonder and delight—are splendidly done, while plenty of excitement is provided by Freckles' desperate encounters with a gang of timber thieves, and a romantic element is introduced by his idyllic love story and the elucidation of the mystery of his parentage. The book is the best of its type we have read for a considerable time.

THE UNHOLY ESTATE, by Douglas Sladen (Stanley Paul).—Nancy, only daughter of Sir Owen Pendare, in Pembrokeshire, loves Rex Ingleby, a bright, brave, sport-loving young artillery officer, the son of John Ingleby, the revivalist vicar whose fervent words ring through the whole of South Wales. But her father objects to the marriage, and Nancy, under pressure, takes Tom Oliver, who is heir to the Pendare estate. Tom proves an unfaithful husband, and Nancy, after enduring him for ten years, seeks her freedom. As Tom has never been unkind, the only way she can gain freedom is by running off with Rex, whom she meets again in Cairo. That is what Nancy does, and when Tom has divorced her she marries Rex, who in the end turns out to be the rightful heir to the Pendare baronetcy and estates. Mr. Sladen describes his book as "a protest against the divorce laws for women." It is also a good story, almost old-fashionedly full of papers opened after death, of unsuspected marriage certificates and unexpected heirs. Perhaps Mr. Sladen complicates the relations of the Pendares and the Inglebys until we are very nearly bewildered, but his breezy style carries us along very pleasantly, and in Rex and Nancy and in John Ingleby, the great preacher who led a double life, we are introduced to people whom we do not forget in a day.

A TRANSPLANTED AMERICAN, by Elsie Lathrop (John Long).—Marriage is not a matter of falling in love and living happily ever after, but the yoking together of two separate individuals whose ideals, customs, and views of life must be referable to a common standard, if their partnership is to be real. That is why mixed marriages are seldom successful. Husband and wife find their conduct tried, and as often as not condemned, by a code of which they are mostly ignorant, and of which they do not admit the validity even when they understand it. An English or American woman married to a foreigner labours under the added disadvantage of having been used to a large measure of personal independence which she regards as a right. "A Transplanted American" is the story of such a marriage, told with sympathy and considerable knowledge of Italian middle-class life. It makes quite pleasant reading.

A POET'S CHILDREN, by Eleanor A. Torole (Methuen).—Probably the worst day's work the upright Southey ever did was when he pursued Coleridge and compelled him to come back to Bristol, and marry Miss Sara Fricker. The marriage was bound to go wrong. If ever any one had the artistic temperament with all its worst inconveniences, that was Coleridge. If it were not for the influence he occasionally exercised on individuals, it might well be said that he was a talent, not a character. Southey said that whenever anything assumed the shape of a duty, Coleridge felt himself incapable of discharging it. To him a family was an abstract opposition, an incitement to poetical enthusiasm—or dejection. His dissertations about the upbringing of his eldest child—he had little to do with the others—are so detached and leisurely that they give the impression that he has no genuine interest or sense of responsibility, but is making experiments "in anima vile." He became more and more depressed when he was at home. "He dare not go home," wrote Wordsworth; "he recalls so much from the thought of domesticating with Mrs. Coleridge." She was a devoted mother, but narrow, querulous and jealous, and she could not understand why, if her husband had talents, he did not make money. Eventually, Coleridge abandoned the scene, and as he had hitherto found many friends who felt it their duty to support him, he was nere after to live in their houses. His wife and family were quartered in Southey's house in Keswick. In any misfortune which happened to them, he wrote beautiful letters which tended to be analyses of his own emotions. When his daughter Sara, to help with the fund which was being raised to send her brother Derwent to Cambridge, undertook part of Southey's hackwork and translated a dull book out of ecclesiastical Latin, her father bestowed upon her from afar a royal approbation. "My dear daughter's translation of this book is unsurpassed by anything I have read for a long time." The beautiful Sara amused Lamb, when she met her father at Rogers's house, while the distinguished company listened to the poet not daring to interrupt, by putting in quietly but persistently: "But Uncle Robert (Southey) does not agree with that." She had managed to learn in Keswick four European languages, besides Greek and Latin. She married her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, after a seven years' engagement, though her father waived his objection to the marriage of cousins on the authority of St. Augustine. She wrote graceful verse and prose and was very well known up to the middle of the last century. She died in 1852. Her brother Derwent became prebendary of St. Paul's. The eldest son, Hartley, was what people call a failure, and he is the most interesting. If spirits do stray by mistake from other worlds to this, Hartley Coleridge was one of them. Till his sixteenth year, and on and off through life, he lived among scenery and peoples foreign to this earth. He had that imagination of so intense a power that it merges into illusion or hallucination. Like his father, that great romantic, he lived in visions, and placed the report of the dream before that of the waking eye. When he came in contact with real life, he was shattered. He was miserable at school; at Oxford he was deprived of his Oriel fellowship. He made two attempts to be a schoolmaster, and lounged away the rest of his life between the austerity of Rydal Mount and the inebriety of village inns.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of The ROMANCE of the TWISTED SPEAR from Mr. Herbert Sheering, the author, and Vice-Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere, India. The book deals with the heroic traditions of the Rajputs, the ancient aristocracy of India, and it will be remembered that during her stay in the East, Her Majesty found time to make a short tour through Rajputana, when she inspected the Mayo College, the premier Chiefs' College in India, and even stayed a day at Bundi, one of the old capitals and the scene of the concluding chapter of "The Romance of the Twisted Spear."

Mr. John Lane recently gave us, in "The Betts of Wortham," a remarkable picture of an English family's private history and intimate records, and Messrs. Methuen announce for the end of the present week a somewhat similar study of a different class of British home-life and prosperity. The Betts family always moved within what may be called the circle of a squirearchy, but the Groves of Halesowen, to whom Mr. James Davenport is about to introduce his readers, came of a sound yeoman stock, such as was once the backbone of the country. For nearly 400 years the Grove family had preserved its association with the northern corner of Worcestershire, and its domestic documents, now for the first time offered to the public gaze, will arouse many suggestive reflections upon the changes which have overtaken the mode of country life between the present time and the sixteenth century.

THE Lieut.-Governor of Burma on Saturday opened the District Branch of St. John Ambulance Association at Maymyo before large gathering.

WODEHOUSE ROAD AFFAIR.

Bad Record of Mekrani Assailant.

The case in which a Mekrani with burglarious intent met his death the other day after having struggled with Mr. Saxon Davies by falling from the top-floor of Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, to the ground is still fresh in the memory of our readers. In consideration of the fact that the deceased man had had six convictions in the Fort and Colaba against him previously for house-breaking and theft, and the case with which, passing as an honest domestic servant, he was able to perpetrate his crimes it will be of interest to Bombay residents to follow some facts of his previous career so that they may be fully aware of the danger of trusting domestic servants without having enquired into their antecedents. The deceased, who was a small but muscular man with a negro cast of features and woolly hair, was a native of Karachi. His family lived in Boghdadi, a suburb of Karachi, and he is one of four brothers. Two of these are reputedly honest men, one carrying on a green grocer's trade in Karachi and the other being a camel driver in the same town. The dead man and the remaining brothers both hold bad characters.

Six years ago the deceased came to Bombay and obtained employment on the New Docks excavation After a period of seven months had elapsed he presumably tired of obtaining an honest wage and was convicted for a theft in the Fort. Four and a half years ago he got work as a cook with Mr. Reed of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd. During the time of his employment Mr. Reed trusted him implicitly and he explained his periodical absences, due to various convictions, by stating that he had either paid visit to his native town had been undeservedly persecuted by the police. Mr. Reed trusted him and when he was no longer able to employ him on his household staff, obtained for him a post on the overhead, wire-repairing staff of the tramway company.

After an unexplained absence of three weeks, he returned to Bombay on March 9 last, stating that he had been to Karachi. It was noticed that he was in possession of money, new clothing and a gold ring. His explanation was that he had received Rs. 40 from one of his brothers. The accused associated with all the well-known bad characters in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, and from the way in which he entered Mr. Davies' room and other facts, it is considered most probable that he was responsible for many recent thefts including a sum of Rs. 700 and two gold watches, one of which was the property of Mr. Davies. A usual method of carrying out his plans was to enter a private room, passing as a trusted servant, in shirt and trousers. He would then put on any coat hanging on the wall stuff the pockets thereof and walk out without arousing suspicion. This is theoretical view, but most probably correct.

REJOICINGS AT MORVI.

On Sunday last, the birth-day of H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Waghji Bahadur G. C. S. I., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, his friends and relations from many parts congregated. Among the guests who attended the ceremony were the young heir-apparent of Wadhwan State, the Rajpura Talukdar, the Amran Jiwaidar, Mr. Kalyanray J. Baxi, Administrator, at Parbandar, Mr. Shamshanker J. Dholakia, late Manager, Muli State, Kumar Shri Kalyansinhji of Sacia, Mr. Harjiwandas Shamji Parekh, Judge in the Dhrangadhra States, and several others.

At 11 a. m. an imposing durbar was held at the Nazarbag, where the Bhayats and Girasias, State Officers and servants, Sheth Shahukars and representatives of all classes of the State subjects met in large numbers to greet His Highness. After the usual "ghol" and nazar presents had been distributed, songs were sung, poems were read and festimonials to the occasion were delivered.

The Mahajans, on behalf of the entire community then by presenting an address of welcome to H. H. the Thakore Saheb on his safe return from England. The address was read in English by Mr. Dayalal Makanji Kothari. A Gujarati translation was read by Mr. Vanichand Rajkal Desai. The address was then placed in an elegant silver casket and presented by the Nagar Sheth Mr. Amritlal Vardhman to H. H. the Thakore Saheb. In reply to the address, His Highness thanked his subjects for their kind eulogy of his Acting Dewan Mr. Bhanjibhai Kanjibhai, whose indefatigable services to the state had now become a matter of world-wide renown, and as a mark of his appreciation His Highness made an the announcement, confirming him as his Dewan. His Highness further acknowledged the valuable help which Mr. Dayalal Makanji is rendering to the needy poor of Morvi during the present scarcity. His own health, which is not yet all that can be desired has not yet been restored to its usual state. He expressed, his intense regret that ill-health had prevented him from returning to India sooner and from taking part in the unique coronation ceremoney of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following General Summary of crop and reason reports in the Bombay Presidency has been issued for the past week:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Kanara, Poona, Sholapur Satara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Harvesting continues in parts of Sind, Kolaba, Kanara, and Sholapur. Preparation of lands for cultivation of kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Gujarat, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 56 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 29 to 51 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 22 to 31 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 52 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 41 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar, Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue has been granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. The price of bajri is 9 to 10, and of maize 10 1-2 to 11 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 20th April were 42,468 in the Panch Mahals and 6,215 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 50,642 in the Panch Mahals. The numbers on test works in Kaira were 2,093 and on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, Kaira, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum 9,006. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 4,613 and on gratuitous relief 4,931.

THE LATE LADY GROVER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The funeral of the late Lady Grover took place this evening and was attended by all ranks of community, the Commander-in Chief, all members of Council present in Simla, Chief of Staff and all headquarters officers and a number of ladies being present at the cemetery. Headquarters office were closed as a mark of respect and most of the social engagements of the next few days including concert which was to been held to-morrow been postponed.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 25.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt here precisely at 4 this afternoon. The direction was north to south. Tremors lasted over half minute.

KING MENELIK.

Remarkable Allegations of Death.

WRITING recently from Adis-Abeba a correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" states in the most categorical manner that Menelik II., Emperor of Abyssinia, about whose fate so much mystery has prevailed for the last eighteen months, or more, is really dead, the date of his decease being given as December 28, 1911. The fact, however, has been so well concealed that even the Empress Taitu is not aware of it. The death of Menelik, the correspondent adds, was preceded and followed by events of extraordinary importance.

There was, for example, a terrible scene of bloodshed in the Imperial Palace about the middle of November last. Lig Jasu, the heir to the throne, a man of violent temper, had a quarrel with Lig Ghetacen, the 17-year-old son of Ras Abate. The quarrel was over quite a trivial matter, but Lig Jasu, blinded with fury, suddenly whipped out a revolver and fired pointblank, wounding Lig Ghetacen seriously in the right thigh. He fell to the grounds, but managed to extract his revolver also, and fired at his assailant, who was, however, unhurt. Unfortunately the bullet killed Degiac Orie Admie, who at that moment happened to be beside the heir to the throne.

A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. All who were in the room drew their weapons, and numerous shots were fired, until several chiefs rushed in and disarmed the contestants, several of whom were placed under arrest. News of the event soon spread in the city, and a panic prevailed for a time. Troops were stationed at strategic points, as it was feared that the population might attempt a "coup de main."

Tranquility was restored when the Regent made an official announcement that the Emperor was not dead. All who had witnessed the disgraceful scene were sworn to secrecy; but the news leaked out eventually, with the result that the bitterness of the people against Lig Jasu has become intense.

PLOT AND COUNTER-PLOT.

The correspondent also tells the story of a plot by which the Empress Taitu was to get hold of the heir, Lig Jasu, and other powerful personages at Court who favoured his cause. They were to be invited to a banquet, and at the proper moment soldiers faithful to the Empress were to rush in and seize Lig Jasu and his friends, while suitable military arrangements were made for dealing with any attempted rising in support of the heir. Unfortunately the plot was betrayed to Lig Jasu, who immediately decided upon a plan for arresting the Empress. The latter, ignorant of her betrayal, was invited to lunch with Lig Jasu, her fellow-plotters being also among the guests. The invitation was accepted. While they were all seated at table Fitaurari Apte Gheorghis, the Minister for War, stationed the Imperial troops outside the palace ready for events.

The Empress and her friends, unconscious of their impending fate, were enjoying the luncheon when the room was suddenly invaded by Imperial guards. Ras Gugsa, one of the leading supporters of the Empress, surrendered without resistance, and was removed under arrest. Other members of the Empress's party either surrendered or were forcibly disarmed. Then it came to the turn of the Empress Taitu. Ras Tesamma and Apte Gheorghis entered the room and declared that the Empress was deprived of all authority. All her servants were placed in chains and removed, and the Empress herself was placed under a strict guard. She was not allowed to see the dying Emperor, but was compelled to live in a small apartment in the palace assigned to her by the Regent.

Whatever truth there may be in these stories of plots and counter-plots, there is no official confirmation of the death of Menelik. Quite recently the Italian Minister at Adis-Abeba, who was home on leave, stated that he saw Menelik alive in January, although he was then completely paralysed.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain W. P. Hammond, 18th Infantry, to Act as Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain G. S. Douglas.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, is granted an extension of eleven days of privilege leave.

Lieutenant H. M. Wightwick, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted, from date of relief in April, combined leave for ten months and twenty-two days.

During the absence on leave of Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, I. C. S., or pending further orders, Mr. N. D. Jharda. LL.B., to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.

Miss Mary Bhore, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women and High School for Native Girls, Poona, is granted combined leave for seven months.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I. C. S., Assistant Collettor in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Major E. J. T. Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 27th April, or subsquent date.

Lieutenant S. G. C. Murray, of the 12th Pioneers, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Kirkee, vice Major R. J. T. Stewart, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S., acted as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, from the 23rd September to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

Mr. R. G. Brown, I. C. S., Collector of Bijapur, was allowed privilege leave for nineteen days, with effect from 27th March.

Mr. F. A. Ingle, Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Bharwar and Kanara above-ghat Districts, is allowed an extension by six weeks of privilege leave for six weeks.

Miss K. Burn, substantive "pro tem." First Assistant, Training College for Women, Poona, to act as Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women and High school for Native Girls, Poona, during the absence on leave of Miss Mary Bhore.

Captain and Honorary Major H. A. K. Scoone, 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, is granted six months' leave with effect from 12th April.

Captain E. G. Byrne, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 22nd April or date of departure.

Captain E. P. Gadlip, R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 1st May or date of departure.

Lieutenant D. W. Wilson, Bombay Light Horse, is granted leave out of India from 15th April to 15th November.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 15th April 1912:—Lieutenant E. W. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S., has been granted furlough on medical certificate in India from the 22nd April to the 14th June, both days inclusive.

During the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S., or pending further orders:—Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Childe, I. M. S., to act as Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties. Major E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., to act as second Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenants J. H. P. Wells, Sind Volunteer, Rifles, is transferred to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles with effect from the 2nd February 1912.

Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Superintending Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months from the 15th May, on subsequent date.

On relief by Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Executive Engineer, Mr. T. B. Robertson is appointed Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, vice Mr. Harrison.

Pending the arrival of Mr. T. B. Robertson, Mr. G. McC. Harrison should hand over charge to Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E., who will act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, in addition to his own duties as Chief Engineer in Sind.

Mr J. B. S. Thubron, now on leave, has been selected to succeed Mr. T. B. Robertson as Chairman of the Aden Port Trust and of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement. He is therefore compulsorily recalled from leave and his services are placed at the disposal of the Political Department for that purpose.

Mr. T. S. Pipe, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 3rd May.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

Gruesome Story from a Native State.

In the course of his lecture, delivered before the Society of Arts on "The Indian Census," Mr. E. A. Gait, I.C.S., C.I.E., he recalled some interesting practices once prevalent in this country. Dealing with the question of sex proportions he said:—

In most parts, Europe the females outnumber the males. More boys than girls are born, but the mortality amongst them is greater both in infancy, owing to physiological reasons, and in later life owing to the greater risks to which they are exposed in their daily avocations. In India, as in most other parts of the world, males are in excess. The proportion of the sexes at birth is not very different from that in Europe, but subsequent conditions are relatively less favourable to female life. Female children are not wanted, and it is well known that the practice of killing them was formerly widespread amongst certain communities, chiefly in the north-west of India. A striking instance of this came to the notice of a friend of mine a few years ago. He was discussing with the Durbar of a Native State the amount which ought to be expended on the marriage of the Chief's sister, and, as there was some difference of opinion, he asked how much had been spent on similar occasions in the past. He was told in reply that "there was no precedent." This girl was the first in the family who had been allowed to live! A middle-aged Punjabi gentleman recently told me that he had been compelled, as a boy, to assist at the murder of his infant sister, and that an aunt had had seven daughters and killed them all. He was careful to add that his family has since abandoned such practices. But even now there is much neglect of female children. Girls are neither so well fed nor so well clothed as boys, nor if ill, are they so carefully looked after. In Gujarat there is a proverb that "the parents look after the boys, and God looks after the girls." Early marriage and child-bearing, coupled with all the risks attendant on unskilful midwifery, are also responsible for many deaths. Speaking of the results of early marriage, the Census Superintendent of a Native State in 1901 wrote as follows:—

"Numbers of these girls march from the nuptial bed to the funeral pile. Nervous debility, consumption, and uterine diseases create a havoc among them."

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazettee" April 25.)

A temporary appointment of an Additional Deputy Assistant Political Agent for six months with effect from the 1st May has been created and Mr. Umiashankar Gavrishankar Trivedi is appointed to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mr. R. T. Kirtane, LL.B., to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court in addition to his duties as Secretary to the Rule Committee.

Mr. M. R. Telang to act as Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

A temporary appointment of Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge for a period of six months from the 11th April 1912 is created and Mr. Bhagubhai Motiram Butti LL. B., is appointed to hold it and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge Talegaon and Sasvad.

Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, is granted, with effect from the 15th May or subsequent date combined leave for two years.

Jadeja Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, during the absence on leave of Mir Ahmed Ali Khan or pending further orders.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 18th April or subsequent date.

Mr. Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in the vacancy of Mr. Dattatraya M. Patwardhan, deceased; and to be second for three years while in Foreign Service.

Mr. Moizuddin Khuda Yar Khan to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. K. R. Panjikar.

Mr. G. Birch to hold the temporary appointment of Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind created by Government Notification dated 8th November.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in the arrangement vice Mr. T. H. Marston on deputation.

Mr. J. F. Lobo to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind in the vacancy of Mr. Krishnaji G. Kalgeatgi retiring and to take rank above Mr. Moizuddin Khuda Yar Khan.

Mr. Vinayak Janardhan Kshire, Deputy Accountant, East Khandesh, is appointed to be Head Accountant, Fourth Grade, at Ratnagiri vice Mr. Yeshwant Jivaji Nabar, retired.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Mr. Venkarao Vithal Nadig, acting Mamlatdar of Haliyal in the Kanara District, to act as Mamlatdar of Mangoan in the Kolaba District; Mr. Narayan Narsinh Bhandarkar, Mamlatdar of Mangaon, to be Mamlatdar of Kawar in the Kanara District; Mr. Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, Mamlatdar of Kawar, to be Mamlatdar of Navalgund in the Dharwar District and Mr. Ramchandra Shesho Kalgeri, Mamlatdar of Navalgund, is appointed to be Mamlatdar of Haliyal in the Kanara District.

Mr. Vaman Narayan Godbole, Overseer, Third Grade, transferred to the Central Division, is posted to the Poona Irrigation District.

The appointment of Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal as Vice-President of the District Local Board of Surat is approved.

The election of Mr. D. N. Trivedi, as Vice-President of the Surat City Municipality, for three months from 1st April to 30th June approved.

Honorary Captain Sardar Shaikh Manomad Shaikh Madar has been elected to be Vice-President of the Ahmednagar City Municipality, vice Mr. Shivram Narayan Nisal, B.A., resigned.

Mr. Ratilal Madhavram, Deputy Accountant, Surat, is appointed Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Kaira vice Mr. Prabhakar Ballal Limaye, Third Grade Head Accountant, retiring with effect from the 5 May.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, City Magistrate, Broach, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division comprising Broach City.

Mr. B. R. Khade, Extra Head Karkun, Haveli, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Patan until further orders.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Vorwaerts" April 26.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vorwaerts to-day from Ballard Pier at 9 a. m. sharp.

Agoplan, Mr and Mrs
Bellilos, Mrs F
Chelentis, Mr and Mrs I
Fischer, Mr and Mrs and child
Gourgey, Mr and Mrs S S
Hoffmeister, Master B
Hoffmeister, Master C
Jenkyns, Mr A E
Ladenheim, Mrs R
McDougale, Dr H
Moerath, Mr W
Nathan, Mr and Mrs S A
Nathan, Miss
Nissin, Miss S
Peerless, Mr
Pfund, Mr and Mrs R
Simcoe, Mr A
Zuellig, Mr and Mrs and child

FROM KARACHI.

Dickson, Capt A
Framkides, Mr
Holbrooke, Major and Mrs B
Liberios, Mrs and infant
Manners Capt R H H
Muller, Mr J
Nicholas, Mr W U
Parker, Mr A H
Pfister, Mrs and maid
Powell, General C H
Powell, Mrs C H
Ronaldson Clark, Lt-Col and Mrs W
Ronaldson Clark, Miss
Ronaldson Clark, Miss
Swinburne, Major and Mrs T R
Swinburne, Miss

SOME good prices were obtained at Sotheby's recently for framed Indian miniatures, chiefly Delhi work of the 17th century, illustrating the lives of the earlier Mogul Emperors. They were exhibited at the Empire Festival and were the property of Colonel F. B. Hanna. The highest price was £80 for the state Entry into Delhi of Shah Jehan on his accession, £75 was given for a Durbar of Timur by a 15th century artist, and £60 each for "Jehangir Hunting" and for "Jehangir Killing a Tiger," while a miniature of "Elephants Fighting" went for £50.

SHIPS IN COLLISION.

Marine Court Enquiry at Rangoon.

The Marine Enquiry held in Rangoon on the 16th instant, into the circumstances concerning the collision which took place on the morning of the 9th instant, between the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Angora," which was bringing in the English Mails, and the Chinese Steamship Company's steamer "Seang Bee," that was coming into Port from the Straits is more fully reported now than by our previous telegram. The damage to both vessels was close on one lakh of rupees. The Court consisted of Mr. A. G. Cooke, District Magistrate, as President, and Captain J. M'Clean, Captain H. L. East, and Mr. J. Meikle as Assessors.

Captain J. Travis, of the "Seang Bee," deposed to particulars leading up to the collision. His ship was first at the pilot brig. The "Seang Bee" had no headway. The weather was fine and clear and the tide half flood. She was just starting to get stern way. He ordered full speed astern. About three minutes before the collision, seeing the "Angora" coming on to the "Seang Bee," he blew three blasts. The "Angora" replied with two blasts. Two blasts meant that the "Angora" was going to cross the "Seang Bee's" tows. The collision happened a couple of minutes after the two blasts. She did not strike the "Angora." The latter struck the "Seang Bee" straight against the bow and beat her stern. After striking her, the "Angora" went on about a mile and a half. He megaphoned, or a mile to know if they wanted assistance. The "Angora" did not answer. The "Angora" was going about ten knots at the time of the collision. He blew three blasts to let the other vessel know the way she was going. When he heard the "Angora's" two blasts, he thought she had the idea of going ahead of him.

Captain R. F. Thompson, of the "Angora," stated that when the "Angora" was a little over half a mile from the pilot brig, the "Seang Bee" was a little over one mile away from it. He could not say if the "Seang Bee" was moving. He watched the "Seang Bee" and was going to give the order to port when she gave him three blasts. Speed was reduced. He started the engines and gave full speed ahead and put the helm hard a starboard. He did that to ease the blow which was inevitable. The "Seang Bee" struck him almost end on abreast of No. 2 hold. She rebounded, and struck him again 20 ft. nearer the midship section. Then she struck him again abaft the second place. If the signal had been carried out, there would have been absolutely no possibility of a collision. Had he not heard three blasts the collision would not have happened, as he was in a position to go under the "Seang Bee's" stern. The "Seang Bee" misled him by three blasts. The "Angora" was going about 3 1-2 knots four minutes before the collision.

Mr. C. E. S. Downey, first grade pilot, who was on board the brig, said he was awaiting the steamer "Tuingone" when he heard a whistle followed by two blasts. The collision occurred between the "Angora" and the "Seang Bee" four or five minutes later. The "Angora" was nearer the brig.

Mr. W. D. Taylor, licensed pilot, deposed to having left the brig at 4-20 a. m. Three other pilots were on the pilot boat. Witness was bound for the "Seang Bee," because she was the nearer vessel, and the brig had signalled her name and draft. The "Angora" was moving about three knots. The "Angora" was further from him then the "Seang Bee." The "Angora" came in between his boat and the "Seang Bee" and passed this boat about 10 ft. away, and the collision then occurred.

Mr. Corrie, Pilot, bound for the "Seang Bee" from the brig, gave her preference, because she was at the brig.

By the rule of the road, the "Angora" had to give way. Six minutes before the collision, she could have eased down. He thought the "Angora" could have gone to the starboard by porting her helm and so could get clear by the stern of the "Seang Bee." Immediately the blasts were blown, if the "Seang Bee" had stopped dead, there would have been no collision.

Late on Thursday evening, the finding in the enquiry was given. The Court held that the cause of the collision was due to an error of judgment on the part of the master of the "Angora" inasmuch as he allowed his vessel to get dangerously near to the "Seang Bee" before complying or attempting to comply with the regulations for preventing collision at sea, thus not giving the "Seang Bee" time to comply with the regulation which concerns vessels having the right of way and finding herself in a predicament. The Court, however, did not think Captain Thomson's (of the "Angora") error in overestimating his distance between two vessels and underestimating speed should render him liable to any suspension of certificate. When the collision was inevitable, he undoubtedly took all steps in his power to minimise the result. The Court held that the Captain of the "Seang Bee" was in no way to blame. The Court placed on record its regret to find in the entries in the bridge book and movement register of the "Angora" traces of alteration and pointed out the importance of such records being above suspicion. The procedure on the "Seang Bee" of keeping notes of orders on the bridge on a slate appeared to the Court highly unsatisfactory in view of the liability of such a record to get effaced or blurred and the impossibility of preserving it for a future check.

INDIAN RED-TAPEISM.

We hear a good deal still of the red-tapeism which hinders the rapid disposal of official work in India, but conditions are probably no worse than in bygone times. Fifty years or so ago Trevelyan in "The Competition-Wallah" wrote of "the frail, foul, execrable red-tape of India which has done more to break the hearts and health of English-bred Governors-General and financiers than the mists of the Hooghly or the stenches of Black Town." To go even further back, official procedure at the beginning of the last century was cumbersome in the extreme.

This is shown by Colonel W. G. Hamilton, who has just published an article in the "Journal" of the United Service Institution of India on Ochterlony's campaigns in the Simla Hills in 1814-15. Ochterlony's character as a man of affairs, clear-thinking, strong and straightforward in word and deed, is said to stand out as clearly in his correspondence and despatches as it does in his actions. Colonel Hamilton goes on to say:—"It is like a blast of fresh air in a stuffy room to read his reports among the mass of official verbiage, long-winded explanations and discursive orders which from the bulk of the official correspondence on the Nepal War. When, for example the Commander-in-Chief directs me (the A. G.) to take this opportunity of requesting that you (the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department) would further be pleased to suggest to the Right Hon. the Governor-Generals that pattern of a hamper for carrying baggage may be procured, it would hardly be guessed that the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General were one and the same person or that enquiries regarding a necessary article of war equipment were being made in such terms when war was already imminent." We have probably improved on this kind of thing in the 20th Century, though we cannot be sure that some of the communications which now pass between the Commander-in-Chief and "the Member of Council in charge of the Army Department, Government of India" do not occasionally impede business at Army Headquarters.

But His Excellency, in his dual capacity, cannot save himself from the toils of a system which Lord Kitchener thought was best calculated to strengthen the position of the Commander-in-Chief, who was alleged to have been obstructed by the Military Department. Perhaps the Nicholson Committee may review the position and suggest reforms that will cause the machinery of Army administration to run more quickly and smoothly.—"Pioneer."

NEW ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 25.

Replying to the address from leading Mahomedons of Frontier Province headed by Nawab Sir Hahomed Aslam Khan at Peshawar yesterday in connection with the Islamia College, Sir Harcourt Butler in course of his speech in Urdu referred to the interest taken by Lord Hardinge and Sir G. RoossKeppel in the movement and said the Committee had secured a magnificent site of over hundred and twenty-five acres at the very gates of India facing Khyber, and the College should be worthy of the place and a source of pride to the Muslim world and a monument of their prosperity and freedom under British rule.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

R. G. A. Colaba vs. Poona Combined H. C.

Yesterday evening the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was brought to a close on the Marine Lines ground when the Royal Garrison Artillery of Colaba met the Poona Combined Hockey Club, a team composed of Mahomedans. The gunners pressed for the first three minutes, but then the exchanges became more even. The soldiers dispensed with a goal-keeper and played the four half-back formation. They gradually pressed again and Lieut. Crawford was unfortunate in tripping just as he was about to score. A series of "offside" decisions also handicapped the soldiers. Occasional dashes were made by the Poona forwards, but their efforts were unavailing. Gobakha played a sound defensive game at left back for the visitors. Even midfield play ensues and then Barker lost a chance by shooting wide. A good run by the visitors' right wing terminated with a centre which was marred by the remaining forwards missing it. When half-time came the Poona team were pressing. Score:—

R. G. A. Colaba..... love
Poona Combined..... love

Soon after the interval, Mahomad Jaleel Khan, after putting in a clever individual run, scored the first goal of the game. Then for a time play fluctuated from end to end of the field. A chance was given away by the Poona inside-right missing a pass in front of goal. The visitors were now pressing dangerously and their inside-left once again got a chance but shot wide. Play became disjointed and the shooting of the Poona team was wild, many chances being lost. Eventually, Sheikh Ahmed added another point with a good, hard shot. A moment later Donovan stopped a dangerous shot from Mahomed Jaleel Khan. This latter player was always well up, but his subsequent shooting was somewhat ill-judged. A dangerous attack by the Gunners was eventually cleared, but they continued to press until time although unable to score.

Poona Combined..... 2 goals
R. G. A. Colaba..... love

The teams were as follows:—

R. G. A. Colaba:—Backs, Donovan and Stewart; half-backs, Gallogher, O'Riley, Byrne and Kelly; forwards, Spain, Howe

INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

It is understood, says the "Statesman," that the details of the scheme for the reorganisation of the Calcutta police, which we publish in another column, have only been submitted to the Government provisionally. The scheme has yet to be considered by the Government of Bengal, who have not yet of course had time to go into the matter; and should it be approved by the local Government the sanction of the Secretary of State will have to be secured. It will be seen, therefore, that it must be some time before the scheme can be brought into operation. It seems extraordinary that the Government of Bengal should not be able to reorganise the police force of its capital, in regard to details which are governed by purely local considerations, and as to which the Secretary of State can have very little knowledge, without having to refer the matter Home, but such apparently is the case. The creation of the new post of Chief Inspector is a solution of a difficulty which threatened to weaken the efficiency of the subordinate ranks. The introduction of the Deputy Commissioners and the supersession of the old rank of Superintendent left the subordinate officer with little scope for his ambition, and the new post will serve as a goal for the zealous officer.

MADRAS SILK INDUSTRY.

In the course of an order on the development of the silk industry in the Madras Presidency Government says :—" The object of the Silk Farm ran by the authorities of the Salvation Army near Bangalore has been mainly educational, and its financial results therefore have not been favourable. Nevertheless, the experience there gained will no doubt be of much use in showing how to produce silk of better quality and the Government consider that if information on this aspect of the matter could be brought within the reach of the Kollegal ryots, who carry on silkworm rearing as a cottage industry it might help them to obtain better pecuniary results. The Board of Revenue is therefore requested to instruct the Director of Agriculture to depute an Agricultural Assistant to the Bangalore Silk Farm for six months to study the improved methods of silk rearing and spinning there followed, and to draft clear instructions on the subject in the vernacular, which can then be printed and distributed in Kollegal and elsewhere. This Assistant should also be deputed to tour for six months in Kollegal to instruct the people there." The Government add that they are not prepared to establish a Government Silk Farm.

THE MADRAS ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Intimation has been received that His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Hugh Mackenzie Corbet, Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate-General for Madras. The appointment, of Mr. Corbet, writes the "Madras Mail," will be hailed with much satisfaction in Ceylon, where he was born and spent the earlier portion of his career. Mr. Corbet held the position of Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Mr A. C. Lawrie, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and was afterwards Secretary of the Ceylon Central Irrigation Board. When he left Ceylon to study for the Bar, Mr. Corbet carried with him the good wishes of all classes of the community. After being called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1897, he settled in England. He married a daughter of Sir George W. n. Campbell, who retired many years ago as Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, Mr. and Mrs. Corbet have taken a great interest in Ceylon affairs and their kindness to Ceylon student in England is well known. Recently they were the recipients of an Address and a gift from Ceylon residents, in London. As regards Mr. Corbet's legal abilities we have been unable to obtain any particulars locally, but he appears to be 50 years of age and to have been Secretary to the Royal Commission on the Church of England and other Religious Bodies in Wales, since 1909.

THE BURMESE AGRICULTURIST.

The trade arrangements of the Province of Burma are still very primitive, the "Statesman" wrote recently. It is impossible for the cultivator to acquaint himself with the trend of prices, and he is debarred, by the difficulties of communications, from bringing his produce to market himself. Moreover, the great variety of basket-measures in use render it impracticable for Rangoon buyers to come into direct relations with the producer. Hence the middleman is master of the situation. These disadvantages of the cultivating class will be diminished as communications are improved, and they furnish a strong argument in favour of the bold scheme which Sir Harvey Adamson has formulated for securing the extension and improvement of roads. It may be added that, having regard to the special circumstances of Burma and the recklessness of the agriculturists in disposing of food which they may themselves need, Sir Harvey Adamson has a strong case for his proposed export duty on rice. Improved communications will not, however, remove all the cultivator's troubles. Like so many of the ryots of India proper, he is apt to involve himself in debt, and very frequently his crop is grown for some money lender. Further he has not the capital necessary to provide himself with a granary which will enable him to store his rice with adequate protection against rain and vermin. Damp not only causes paddy to heat, but is favourable to the breeding of weevils. As for vermin, since the Barman is forbidden by his religion to take life, the only security for his store of rice consists in the rat-proof godowns. In these circumstances the cultivator has had little inducement to hold his rice until prices are at their best. Happily the Co-operative Credit movement promises both to deliver him from the money-lender and to furnish him with suitable granaries, and there is every reason to hope that, as this beneficent institution extends its operations, the cultivator in Burma, as in India generally, will enjoy increasing prosperity.

THE COLOMBO CATHEDRAL.

Since the arrival of Mr. G. H. Fellowes Prynne, the Colombo Cathedral Committee has met twice. At the first meeting Mr. Fellowes Prynne, after a personal inspection of the site fixed on Galle Face, assured the Committee that he was quite satisfied from the experts' report, that it was well able to bear the building of the Cathedral. He himself was not disturbed at all by its nearness to the sea. On the other hand, he was very much struck by the splendid character of the site. Mr. Fellowes Prynne gave the Committee a general idea of the way in which the work would be superintended. In addition to the Cathedral itself there will be a Chapter House, which will serve as the Synod Hall, a Choir School and a residence for Clergy. At the second meeting Mr. Fellowes Prynne showed the Committee, by a ground plan, how he proposed to place the several buildings. During his stay in the Island the architect's time has been largely occupied in obtaining much information about materials such as stone, bricks, timber, etc., and in seeing something of native architecture and in making sketches. Steps have also been taken to stake out quite definitely the boundaries of the site. The date of the laying of the foundation-stone cannot be ascertained at present, but the work of the building will be taken in hand without much loss of time. The visit of the selected architect to the Island, and his practical approval of what has been done so far by the Committee, marks a step forward in the realisation of the great scheme.

FRANK WOOTTON.

Young Frank Wootton, who was riding in India last cold weather, has been interviewed on his return to England, and some of his remarks and impressions are amusing, writes the "Indian Field." The lad seems to have thoroughly enjoyed his visit and, of course, Anglo-Indian hospitality and sporting spirit have impressed him not a little. The Trial Stakes at Calcutta was one of his chief victories, and King George was present at two meetings where he was riding. "The sport," he said, "was extremely interesting and well carried out in every way. Large numbers of people attend the races, which are run over practically the same distance as in England. The courses are grass, and are watered every night after the races are over. The going is satisfactory. The horses may be described as from just moderate to useful, and they are mostly imported from Australia. They might win a little handicap here. So far as their methods of training are concerned, I had limited opportunities for judging, but, generall speaking, they were fit enough." Going on to express his opinions concerning the flourishing condition and bright prospects of Indian racing, the little fellow was especially emphatic in his praise. "Everything is so well organised," he affirmed, "and although the stakes are not very valuable—say, about £100 as an ordinary prize—the keenest interest is taken in the sport. I was received everywhere with the greatest hospitality and kindness, and I cannot be too grateful. I come back just about as heavy as when I left England and the lowest weight at which I rode in India was 8st. 12lbs. The climate offered no difficulties, and I was able to keep fit all the time."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Its Prevention and Cure.

Diseases apart, there is probably no condition held in greater dread by the inhabitants of hot countries than nervous debility.

Everybody knows the conditions which produce it, as everybody knows the enervating and depressing effects which it causes.

The immediate need of every sufferer is, obviously, to get better as quickly as possible. This is, however, by no means an easy matter with the use of the ordinary remedies. The consequence is that men, and women too, find themselves becoming more and more depressed in mind and more and more weakened in body as the days go by, and they seem farther than ever away from the greatly desired and hoped for cure.

It is not easy to exaggerate the depression this combination of mental and physical weakness is capable of producing. It may even go to the extent of so unhinging the patient's mind that he seeks to put an end to his misery by self-destruction.

Happily, modern Science is able to hold out to these unfortunate people not merely a hope, but a promise of cure which amounts to an absolute certainty. The rehabilitation of the mental faculties, the revitalization of the nervous functions and the complete restoration of the original vigour and vitality, are all obtainable by means of Sanatogen, which is now universally known both by the medical profession and by the general public as the greatest tonic food in the world.

ALWAYS KNOW THE REMEDY YOU USE.

It owes its unique reputation to its remarkable composition, which chemically combines the body-building part of the purest cow's milk with that salt of phosphorous which is found in the brain and nervous system. These two, thus intimately combined, produce a substance as entirely different from themselves when merely mixed together, as water is different from the two gases which compose it.

The result of this chemical union in Sanatogen produces a food which does not merely stimulate, but also revitalises and reinvigorates the whole nervous system, so that no matter how much its power has been diminished it is gradually restored, and keyed, as it were, to the pitch of perfect health. With the improvement of nerve and blood, the lustreless eyes become bright, the pallid, waxy complexion takes on the rosy hue of health, the flaccid muscles become strong and firm and the ever-wearied body becomes vigorous, and permeated with an altogether unusual sensation of energy.

In part, some of these benefits are due to the restored nutrition of the body as a whole, for Sanatogen is so easily digestible that it imposes no strain at all on the weakened stomach and digestive organs. These, naturally, share in the general condition of debility due to the lack of nervous force, and act with their normal vigour when the nerve force of the body is restored.

Complete evidence of Sanatogen's value in overcoming this curse of nervous weakness is furnished in the following letters from two of the most distinguished women living.

TWO FAMOUS ENGLISHWOMEN.

Lady Henry Somerset, the celebrated social reformer, writes :—"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

Even when this nervous condition goes to the extreme length of Neurasthenia, which often threatens the reason and the life of the sufferer, Sanatogen is capable of dissipating the gloom and dispersing the black clouds of apprehensions which overshadow the sufferer's life, and, if persevered with, will restore complete nervous and physical health. In this respect Madame Sarah Grand, one of the most brilliant woman novelists living, writes: "Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years enforced idleness from extreme debility, and now (after only four months), I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

With regard to the nervous debility engendered by life in India, Mr. E. C. Dasbrulais, Bankipore, Patna, Bengal, writes :—"Sanatogen is just the thing for workers in India, and should always be carried, just as one never goes about without chlorodyne, as it is the only remedy against the awful wear and tear of life in burning tropical climates."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE WIFE'S NAME.

Must She Take That of Her Husband ?

The growing habit of many married women of retaining their maiden names after marriage, either in the thin disguise of an added Christian name or as a prefix surname, has led to the raising of the point whether a married woman need take her husband's surname at all. The fact that under Scottish law and practice, a married woman does not lose her maiden name, but is described by both names in any legal document, no doubt lends encouragement to the new aspiration.

The fact is that the law in England with regard to surnames is most chaotic for whilst the Crown emphatically asserts, on the one hand, that surnames are matters within its prerogative, and that no change is authoritative without its special Royal license, at a cost in fees and stamp duty of about 50 guineas—the minimum—on the other hand the Crown in another of its Departments cheerfully pockets lesser fees, counted only in shillings, for placing upon record the deeds poll which register the adoption of aliases.

But putting aside for the moment the question of direct change, one is still faced with the difficulty that surnames were a very fluid matter right down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, up to which time it was recognised that whilst a baptismal name was fixed and unchangeable, the surname might vary; for even then it mattered less what a man might call himself than what was the name by which he was known by his neighbours; for surnames were created and stereotyped by repute first into fixity and then into matters of inheritance.

But, right back as far as fixed and hereditary surnames can be traced in English records, and back to the period when the surnames of men had little of fixity, the surname of a wife was always that of her husband. This custom is so absolutely established that so far as names are, if they are at all, a matter of common law, or within the purview of law, so far is it unquestionable that the name of a married woman is the name of her husband. Therefore, the new suggestion can only be based upon the supposition that after she has acquired the name of her husband in lieu of her own by marriage, he or she or both, change that name for a new name in which the maiden name of the wife is a constituent part.

A change of name by Act of Parliament is valid, but a practice not often adopted nowadays, although there has been a case within the last year or two. The experiment of an Omnibus Act to validate changes of name by a number of different people has never been tried, although there is nothing in the Standing Orders of either House to prevent it.

A change by Royal License under the Sign Manual and Privy Seal is also unquestionably valid, and is indeed, for families of any established position, the only accepted method. But Royal Licenses are only granted under a very limited and well-defined number of circumstances.

No precedent seems to be forthcoming of an Act of Parliament of Royal License permitting a wife to use a different surname from her husband during his lifetime. Of changes made without authority, one can only say that they make neither law nor custom.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co.' Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Rainfall has occurred along the West Himalayas from Kashmir to the United Provinces, and the falls in north-east India have become more numerous and heavier. Thunderstorms are reported from many places in the southern half of the Peninsula. Light rain has fallen in Gujarat and parts of Central India. The principal amounts of rain are :—Sibsagar, two inches; Cherrapunji, four; Chittagong, Barisal, Jessore, Muktesur; and Delhi, one; Cochin and Kodaikanal, one and a half.

Unsettled weather persists on the hills of north-west India and similar conditions are becoming accentuated in the north-east. Fresh disturbed weather has been developing in Persia during the last two days and, although the season is becoming late for this to influence north-west India it appears to be extending on the eastward direction. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in the central parts of India, and is now considerably below the normal throughout the whole of northern India. The forecast:—predicts no change of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general and moderately heavy rain has been recorded in the south-east Punjab; Delhi reports 1·05" and Lahore 0·44." Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in large excess. Temperature remains considerably below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature both maximum and minimum remain generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature remains lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0·26" Rajkot 0·24" and Neemuch 0·12" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature is in large defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has again fallen and is now much below the average; night temperature is in defect at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature during day is above the average at Bombay; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Belgaum has had 0·20" and Bijapur 0·13". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Wide spread and nearly general rain has fallen in the south-east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Light scattered showers have also been recorded in Kathiawar north Gujarat, north Central India West and north Mysore. Cochin reports a heavy fall of 1·36" and Colombo 0·83." A few very light showers have been recorded, in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. Cloud has decreased in the north but moderate to heavy cloud still prevails in the Central Provinces and on the Malabar Coast. Temperature has fallen considerably, the greatest deficiency being 29° at Lahore and 23° F at Hoshangabad.

Isolated thunderstorms are likely in the submontane districts of the Punjab, in the central parts of the country, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and also in the south of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in Rajputana and possibly in Gujarat.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	87·3	73·3	...	3·33
Muskat (24th)	91·3	76·1	...	7·60
Multan	87·3	63·0	...	3·23
Rawalpindi	72·9	56·9	...	8·49
Lahore	72·4	63·7	0·44	4·46
Sialkot	96·3	64·0	...	3·61
Ambala	86·5	62·9	0·03	3·42
Delhi	92·5	64·8	1·05	5·14
Agra	100·9	72·9	...	4·60
Mainpuri	102·3	69·6	...	3·84
Jhansi	99·5	77·0	...	1·17
Cawnpore	100·2	71·9	...	3·97
Allahabad	92·6	71·5	...	2·27
Jacobabad	94·5	68·8	...	0·85
Karachi	86·5	77·5	...	0·28
Ajmer	98·2	73·7	0·01	0·99
Jaipur	98·2	70·6	...	2·87
Kotah	99·0	72·6	...	1·01
Nasirabad	98·0	74·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	86·3	77·7	...	0·08
Veraval	82·1	73·9	...	0·00
Rajkot	97·1	68·0	0·24	0·25
Bhavnagar Gate	90·0	72·0	...	0·02
Surat	92·9	74·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	101·6	?	0·6	0·26
Deesa	101·3	72·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	96·1	70·0	0.12	0·42
Indore	85·1	71·1	...	6·61
Jubbulpore	86·8	72·3	...	6·06
Saugor	80·8	68·6	0·02	2·76
Hoshangabad	83·6	72·9	...	2·82
Khandwa	89·7	74·1	0·05	2·01
Akola	96·2	74·1	...	2·53
Amraoti	95·8	81·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	95·6	79·8	...	8·50
Chanda	102·0	80·9	...	4·15
Raipur	103·6	82·6	...	4·03
Bombay	91·3	80·9	...	0·27
Satnagiri	94·0	81·2	...	0·54
Mormugao	91·7	79·0	...	3·36
Karwar	98·4	77·1	...	4·00
Malegaon	96·1	75·0	0·03	3·04
Ahmednagar	99·5	73·3	...	2·31
Poona	100·8	74·1	0·02	2·58
Sholapur	101·2	72·8	0·13	2·36
Bijapur	92·3	69·0	0·23	1·30
Belgaum	105·4	?	...	2·53
Aurangabad	...	...	...	3·92
Nizamabad (Indur)	101·3	73·2	0·6	...
Hyderabad	94·8	81·8	...	3·85
Mangalore	91·8	80·1	...	3·50
Calicut	92·7	78·2	1.26	6·67
Cochin	89·5	77·0	0·83	16·56
Colombo	95·8	78·7	...	36·04
Mangalore	106·0	75·3	0·25	7·75
Bellary	109·2	74·6	...	1·28
Cuddapah	94·0	80·5	...	2·30
Madras	98·8	78·3	...	21·89
Bangalore	100·4	77·3	...	3·48
Coimbatore	104·6	80·3	...	5·74
Trichinopoly	91·5	82·0	...	12·11
Negapatam				50·79

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 25th April, was 29·856 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

ACTOR MANAGERS AND THE DRAMATIC CENSOR.

It is evident from the terms of the petition which the West-end theatrical managers have forwarded to His Majesty praying that the Censorship may not be taken from the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, that the producers of plays are still in sharp and irreconcilable conflict with the writers of plays on this all important subject. As we have before pointed out (and the petition, a copy of which has reached us, corroborates the view), the managers prefer the fiat of the Lord Chamberlain to the alternative of police interference. "Your petitioners deprecate very strongly being subjected to such interference as rendering their labours in the interests of the drama, and for the benefit of the public, far greater than they are at present."

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Sir H. Tree, Sir G. Alexander, and the other distinguished actor-managers and managers who, by their petition, seek to counteract any effect of the anti-Censor efforts of the authors are evidently entirely satisfied with the existing state of things. They appear to be particularly enamoured of that Advisory Committee which recent circumstances have proved in at least one instance to be harsh in its dealing with a highly reputable management. They even suggest that the authors ought to be very grateful for the safeguard thus instituted against what they describe as a possible arbitrary decision, ignoring altogether the fact that it is since the institution of the committee that certain decisions have aroused the deepest resentment of the authors, on the ground that they had been arbitrary and unreasonable. If the managers were not so thoroughly satisfied with things as they are there might be some hope even of a joint effort in the direction of removing the Censorship from the purview of the Lord Chamberlain.

AN UNLICENSED DRAMA.

One has consistently held that no case has yet been made out for an unlicensed drama, but one contends that to place in the hands of an official who cannot be criticised, and who is not responsible to Parliament for his conduct, the delicate and deeply important duties of censorship of the British drama is an anomaly for which there is no justification. Miss Gertrude Kingston, in a recent article put forward the suggestion that the reader of plays should be attached to a new department of the State to be presided over by a Minister of Fine Arts. That suggestion, itself only a revival of one made in 1892 appears to be winning approval, and even in these days of the multiplication of offices and the growing evils of bureaucracy there is much to be said for it. Without the effective voice of public opinion no real reform can be expected in the matter of the Censorship. How potent that opinion can be was shown in the case of the music-halls when, at the County Council elections, a sharp lesson was administered to the McDougalls and the Chants, who had overstepped all reasonable limits in a mad crusade against the variety stage.

GERMAN INFLUENCE.

We are reminded that while the German influence on our stage is for the moment almost entirely associated with the scenic side of the theatre, there was a time when that influence was all powerful in the drama. What the English stage owed to Kotzebue in the closing years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century is re-called by Dr. J. E. Gillet in this month's "Nineteenth Century." The native dramatist of to-day is given to complaining, not without cause, that our managers are over-inclined to favour the foreign adaptation at the expense of the home product. They can console themselves with the thought that the Kotzebue rage which stimulated the anger of Hannah More and the sarcastic verse of Byron was, while it lasted, a much more terrible business. In one year no fewer than 70 editions of plays and acting versions of the author of "Pizzaro" were published in London alone.

KOTZEBUE'S MANUSCRIPTS.

Not long ago a certain theatrical manager announced his intention or opening a sort of bureau for the sale of French adaptations, which he was to buy in bulk and unload on the English market. Fortunately for himself and our stage he thought better of his project. Something of the kind was mooted and dropped in the days when the German's importation, so full of sentiment yet so clever in their stage craft, obsessed the minds of the London managers. A contract was threatened for a regular supply of Kotzebue's newest manuscripts. Had it been carried out in that age of weakness, as Dr. Gillet remarks, it might have imperilled the very existence of the English drama.

"THE SEAGULL."

The Adelphi Play Society did an interesting service by presenting on Sunday in mail week, at the Little Theatre Tchekhof's play "The Seagull," ably translated by Mr. George Calderon. The work is very clever, and of more general interest than "The Cherry Orchard," another piece by the Russian author which the Stage Society produced, for whilst it deals with native life in detail in its broad lines, it is a study of the artistic temperament of every race. It suffers from bad construction, from violation of many really wise rules of the game, and even its aim at truthfulness is marred by the fact that there are grouped together, to some extent accidentally, a number of abnormal people. One is puzzled throughout as to the general scheme of the piece, and can only guess the relative importance of the characters by the professional status of the players employed. From the remarks made by one of the characters it may be guessed that the dramatist revolted against form in drama, but there are grounds for thinking that he was one who revolted without sufficient knowledge. Still, it is very difficult to judge confidently, since the performance was not satisfactory. There were a number of strongly drawn parts, each demanding very clever acting, and few getting it; some players, indeed, being quite colourless, others over-coloured. All the characters were drawn rather violently, and required very nice handling in order that the laugh in the wrong place should be avoided; unfortunately that laugh was heard often.

DEPLORABLE MAKE-UP.

Even the make-up in several instances was deplorable, a remark which applied only to the men, several of whom looked grotesque in sham beards and false whiskers which dwarfed their faces. Of course, under such circumstances general unity of effect was out of the question. There were exceptions Miss Gertrude Kingston realised admirably the cleverly drawn picture of a middle-aged actress to whom all the world was the stage, a miserly, selfish sentimental, vain creature, whose ferocious egotism slightly masked by easy good-nature, made everyone round her unhappy. One could perceive some merit in the work of Madame Lydia Yavorska as a stage-struck young girl, nicknamed "Seagull" by the sweetheart whom she jilted because she fell in love with a fashionable novelist, a character finely drawn, displaying in an appalling way the habit of the creative artist to use up everything and everybody as material for "copy." Also Miss Mary Mackenzie deserved praise for clever acting as Masha, a young girl with a taste for snuff and vodka, who, being disappointed in love, married and ill-used a poor schoolmaster, whose part was well played by Mr. Campbell Cargill. There was some merit in the acting of Mr. Laurence Anderson, though he was over-burdened by the author's elaborate study of a youth with talent but no strength of character. Certainly so much skill in character-painting is shown by Tchekhof that one would like to see the play again. An agreeable feature of the evening was some admirable pianoforte playing by Miss Phyllis Emmanuel; her excellent work was half-drowned at times by the chatter of the audience.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

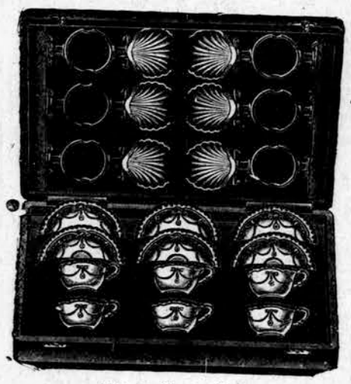
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 2¾in. Rs. 12. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.

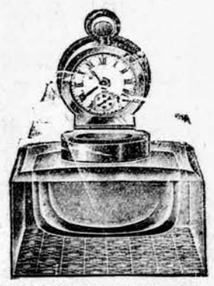


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo frame Inscribed Rs. 35-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 6-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.



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CERTIFICATE

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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